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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
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Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	LE22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
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Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Pes.
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	LL3.75	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
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he Politics of Unesco: A Growing Problem

set up in 1945 to promote ed- and culture, increasingly has an arena for ideological con- ts that jeopardize the unity to function. The Internation- ld Tribune looks at this UN n a three-part series:

Director Seen at Heart of Controversy

By Joseph Fitchett

3, Sept. 24 (IHT) — One oned European ambassador co put it this way. "I don't at anything can get this ele- oving again. . .its produc- s sunk too low."

cording to Director-Gener- tou-Mahtar M'Bow, a Sene- ho took office in 1974, the tion's troubles are only y.

is oot the old Unesco; this Unesco. . .My reforms are effect and will improve Unesco to serve a world which is emerging," he said recently.

Mr. M'Bow and his policies, Unesco insiders say, are at the heart of the controversy. Mr. M'Bow says, "We must devote our intellectual cooperation primarily to the developing countries." Some Western governments think he has taken this too far, too fast.

The long-term threat, Unesco experts say, is that Western nations may reduce not only their financial contributions but also academic and governmental cooperation, as the United States and Switzerland did temporarily when Unesco voted sanctions against Israel in 1974.

"By and large, the United States has no quarrel with the need to assist the developing nations and Unesco can be an aid provider," an official in Washington said; "But it would also like to see Unesco maintain the intellectual quality of its product."

European diplomats here point out that "Unesco has to rely oo expertise from centers of academic excellence which for historic reasons are still mainly available in the West." They are skeptical of Mr. M'Bow's claims that he is safeguarding Unesco's standards.

In hopes of avoiding a repetition of recent crises, diplomatic fence-mending has been going on this year between Unesco's leadership and key Western governments, notably the United States. The Carter administration, in an effort to revive U.S. influence in the organization, has upgraded the weak U.S. representation in Unesco's governing bodies. The Carter administration has also worked to repeal legislation like the Helms amendment which hamstrung U.S. payments to Unesco.

Mr. M'Bow said that he welcomes strong U.S. participation in Unesco policy-making and added, "I want U.S. congressmen to visit Unesco so they can see first-hand an international organization's limitations and possibilities."

Meanwhile, Unesco officials admit privately that internal political frictions are hampering daily operations of the 4,000-employee, $200-million-a-year agency.

Even in Unesco's highly regarded science division, "There are danger signals of political interference . . . which threaten traditional standards and will undermine the calibre of Unesco's experts," an observer said.

Vienna Conference

Unesco was the only UN specialized agency to allocate funds for preparatory studies to submit to a conference in Vienna oo how to harness science for a dramatic spurt in Third World development. "But the Uoesco input was not solid," said Kurt Sandved, until recently science attache in the U.S. missioo to Unesco.

The Vienna conference — dominated by the developing countries which are Unesco's main clientele — refused Unesco's bid for a leadiog role in this oew approach to development, to Unesco officials' chagrin. "Third World countries are also losing faith in Unesco's ability to work effectively, and cost-effectively, on their concrete problems of development," a diplomat at Vienna said.

Some Unesco programs clearly have suffered from similar poor planning. For example, Unesco's ambitious campaigns on adult and functional literacy failed to reach audiences in most countries, experts say. Mr. M'Bow, listing some Unesco shortcomings at its last general conference, acknowledged that some projects had been hurt by "a lack of buman resources at headquarters or in the field."

Much of Uoesco's work is of undisputed value. Unesco's network of teacher-training centers in Africa, for example, is a major educational accomplishment, experts say.

Its activities have multiplied to keep pace with the increasingly sophisticated needs of its member states. After Uoesco's acclaimed role in rescuing threatened monuments — like Egypt's massive Abu Simbel temple, Indonesia's Borobodur, the Acropolis — a new pro-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Associated Press

Belgian Finance Minister Gaston Geens discusses decision to revalue the Deutsche mark against other EMS currencies. At right is Jacques van Ypersele of the EEC monetary commission.

EMS Approves 2% Rise

Currency Markets Settle After Mark's Revaluation

LONDON, Sept. 24 (NYT) — European currency markets settled down today after Common Market finance ministers announced a 2-percent increase in the value of the Deutsche mark.

The revaluation, which is the first realignment of currency values in the six-mooth-old European Monetary System, was announced following a secret 15-hour meeting of European finance ministers and central bankers in Brussels.

Io a communique after the meeting early today, the group said that the move was oecessitated by "tensions on the foreign exchange markets, caused by the movements of currencies outside the EMS" and added, "Cooperatioo with the monetary authorities of third countries will be combined and strengthened."

No specific currency was mentiooed, but the dollar has shown sharp weakness in recent tradiog session.

Erik Hoffmeyer, cbairman of the Danish central bank, said that West Germany had called the meeting because the West German central bank bad been forced in the last two or three weeks to buy dollars "very heavily" and thus support the U.S. currency, Reuters reported. Mr. Hoffmeyer added that the buying had caused an unacceptably large increase in the German money supply.

Uoder the realignment, the value of the mark will be increased by 2 percent against all EMS currencies except the Danish krone. Denmark devalued its currency by 3 percent against all its partners, making a 5 percoot change against the Deutsche mark involved. The move took effect with the opening of trading today.

Other currencies involved are the French and Belgian francs, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Guerrillas Relent on Rhodesia Vote Split

By Jay Ross

LONDON, Sept. 24 (WP) — The Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance made a major concession today over white representation in a move that is likely to lead to agreement soon with Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa over a new constitutioo for Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The front agreed at the Rhodesia settlement conference to allow the 3.5-percent white minority among the 7 million persons in Rhodesia to have 20 percent of the seats in the lower house of Parliament. This removes the front's key difference with the British-proposed constitution which was accepted in principle by the Muzorewa government on Friday.

The two warring sides are still a long way from agreement, however, on ao overall settlement to eod the intractable 14-year-old iodependence problem even if they agree on the constitution.

Sticky issues involving formatioo of a transitional government, disposition of the rival military forces and a cease-fire leading to an electiion are still to be solved at the British-spoosored conference.

Deft Pressure

For more tban a week, the front had sbarply criticized the British insistence oo beavy white representation as racism. The explanatioo for the sudden turnabout apparently iovolved deft British use of pressure.

Neither faction can afford to be the wrecker io this cooference because there is pressure from each side's supporters to try to reach a settlement to end the escalatiog seven-year-old war which has already caused more than 20,000 deaths.

It was the front's turn to show flexibility after Bishop Muzorewa beat back protests from former Prime Minister Ian Smith and agreed Friday to the British propos-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Solidifying Position as Strongest European Power in Arms

nn to Spend $77 Billion to Modernize Its Military

Drew Middleton

(NYT) — West Germany ed into a $77-billion mil- lernization program that fy its position as the lead- ry power in Western Eu-

hnell, one of the govern- ee state secretaries for de- a former four-star gener- at the program was an an- hat West German officials as a military, technologi- conomic threat from the ion and its allies. He said not easy to get the neces- is and that the Defense vas already studying long- posals that would affect ervices in the 1990s.

weapons involved are con- that is, nonnuclear, so nate deployment is unlike- sh fears in and outside the man combat services and ment over the tactical nu- alance in the European operations.

nuclear balance between West is also determined — n no small measure — by t nuclear forces on both cording to a recent official security. The government oncludes that new Soviet primarily the SS-20 mo- tic missile and the long- ber known in the West as give the Soviet Union su- within the overall bal-

by their constitution from ring nuclear, biological l weapons, the West Germans see their principal contribution to their own and Western Europe's security as powerful modern conventional forces.

Intelligence sources report that the modernization program has already revived Soviet fears about German military revenge. Soon after the program was announced in parliament, a Social Democratic member of its Defense Committee reported, the Soviet government cut off West Germany from supplies of titanium, a metal used in supersonic fighter planes and in advanced submarines.

Mr. Schnell and other strategists in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization believe that Western defense in the event of war must concentrate on halting large-scale armored attacks, so the emphasis in modernizing the army is on weapons to counter armor. West German military doctrine, like that of the U.S. Army, holds that the main battle tank is the most powerful anti-tank weapon. Starting this year, the army will deploy 1,800 faster, better-armored tanks with a gun that has a greater range than any mounted on Soviet tanks.

When the new tanks have been assimilated into the army and those oow in service turned over to the reserves, the West Germans will bave almost 5,000 tanks. Britain has 900 first-line tanks, the only ones in Europe comparable to those fielded by West Germany. The United States hopes to begin deployment of its new tank late next year or early in 1981.

The difference between the West German program and what U.S. officers call American "gestures" toward modernizatioo is that West Germany has provided funds for most of it and the weapons are moving to units.

Anti-tank missile systems are also being strengthened — a fivefold in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In Address at UN

Vance Gives Assurances On Rights of Palestinians

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 24 (AP) — The United States gave assurances at the United Nations today that it intends to protect "the legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people in any Middle East settlement.

In a major policy speech, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance also called for preserving Lebanon's integrity. He said a shaky cease-fire must be built up to a broader truce.

Hours before he spoke, Israeli and Syrian planes engaged in a dogfight over Lebanon and two to four Syrian jets were reported shot down. Last Thursday, Damascus Radio reported that Syrian jets had driven off Israeli aircraft flying over southern Lebanon.

The United States and other countries have become increasingly critical of Israel's military activity in Lebanon, but Israel has vowed to continue its policy of striking Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon.

The annual U.S. statement to the UN General Assembly appealed for international cooperation, particularly in sharing oil and other resources. Mr. Vance said the oil producers must understand that there is a limit to what consuming nations can pay. But he also accepted high prices as inevitable.

"We accept the fact that that oil prices must reflect not only the strength of demand, but also the long-term scarcity of supply," Mr. Vance said.

The Middle East and southern Africa are the two regions where Mr. Vance saw the greatest danger of war. In fact, he said, their future might depend on decisions made in the next few mooths.

Proclaiming an overall settlement as the U.S. goal, Mr. Vance called on the Palestinians, Jordan and Syria to join the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

"The Palestinian question must be resolved in all of its aspects," he told the assembly, where support for the Palestinians is strong and Israel is regularly accused of racism and aggression.

"We know that an ultimate settle-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Israel Downs 4 Syrian MiGs in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 24 (AP) — Israeli fighter planes, including the advanced U.S.-made F-15, battled with Syrian jets in a dogfight south of Beirut today, shooting down four Syrian MiG-21s.

A Syrian military communique said that two Israeli fighters were hit. The Israeli military command said in Tel Aviv that all its planes returned safely to base.

Two of the Syrian jets were seen to crash in flames near Beirut International Airport. Their pilots parachuted to safety, Lebanese government sources said. The other two MiGs reportedly went down in nearby mountains.

Syria charged that the Israeli jets attacked civilian camps south of Beirut. A military communique said io Damascus: "Our jets confronted them, and a dogfight followed. Two Israeli jets were hit and the remaining jets fled. We had four jets hit, while the remaining planes returned to base safely."

This was the second dogfight between the two countries in four days. It came as the United States and other countries grow increasingly critical of Israeli strikes against Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanon.

Washington has also complained to the Israelis about the use of U.S.-made warplanes in Lebanon, saying this violates agreements under which the aircraft were provided for defensive purposes only. Israel has said that its operations are pre-emptive strikes to defend against Palestinian attacks.

The Israeli command said that its jets, including F-15s, were on a surveillance mission over Palestinian guerrilla bases when they were attacked by Syrian planes.

Lebanese government sources said that the Israeli jets first flew over Beirut airport and the nearby Sabra refugee camp, which bouses the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Syrians intercepted them as they flew away to the east across the mountains, the sources said. The Israelis flew back westward, and the dogfight occurred over foothills near the airport.

Tribunal Set Up In Afghanistan

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP) — Afghanistan's Marxist regime has announced the establishment of an Extraordinary Revolutionary Tribunal whose goal will be to "strengthen law and order" and guarantee democratic freedom, Tass reported today from Kabul.

The Soviet report quoted Afghanistan's official news service, Bakhtar. There were no further details in the Tass dispatch.

lona Lawyers Receive to, List of Questions

By Nicholas Gage

ept. 24 (NYT) — A pho- a haggard Michele Sin- a list of 10 questions financial dealings have ed by his lawyers here in stmarked in New York ising the belief among ment authorities that be en kidnapped.

ng financier's picture is photographs of former lo Moro that were sent appers last year before im. It shows Mr. Sindo- shirt sleeves, looking he was before his dis- e, his hands clasped; seat- hair with a large placard against his chest bearing lettered words: "*Il giusto o faremo noi*" ("The fair e done by us").

ndona was to have to gone New York City on Sept. arges of fraud relating to se of the Franklin Nation- n, Long Island, which be . He has been charged in Italy with illegally diverting $225 million from his banks to companies he controls in other countries.

Most law enforcement officials here and in the United States initially speculated that he arranged his own disappearance to avoid trial. He was reported missing Aug. 2 from the Pierre Hotel on Fifth Avenue in New York City, where he lived.

The picture and the 10 questions were received by Rodolfo Guzzi, Mr. Sindona's principal attorney in Rome. The questions are handwritten in Italian and signed "all written by me on precise orders, Sindona."

They say that Mr. Guzzi and three other Sindona lawyers — Agostino Gambino, Michele Strina and Federico Sordillo — may be called by the kidnappers and must be prepared to answer "everything" within 10 minutes.

Pointed Queries

The letter warns that, although the lawyers may tell the police everything, the telephone calls must not be recorded "on pain of Sindona's life."

The lawyers would not comment on how they would respond to the demands.

The 10 questions are designed to elicit detailed information, including bank account numbers, about allegedly illegal financial dealings involving Mr. Sindona and his banks that would embarrass Italy's major political parties and figures, the Vatican and some of the country's most important businessmen and financial institutions.

The implication of the letter and the slogan in the photograph of Mr. Sindona is that his dealings with highly placed figures would not have been revealed in the courts of either Italy or the United States.

The nature of the questions and Mr. Sindona's appearance in the photograph seem to support his family's contention that he was kidnapped by leftist radicals who identified themselves in a phone call to Mr. Guzzi on Sept. 3 as the Proletarian Committee of Subversion for Better Justice.

Italian authorities give the kidnapping theory more credence as a result of the questions and the photograph, but they are not completely convinced.

ers Attack er Center in Salvador

SALVADOR, Sept. 24 At least three persons, all residents of the United re killed in a raid by an two dozen men yesterday overnmeot compound of Carlos Humberto Rom- rities said.

said after autopsies on men that two were Salva- n the town of Santa Ana, outheast of here, who had ing that they were resi- San Francisco. Reports the third man was a U.S. o from San Francisco.

said the raiders attacked a nstruction center on the the presidential palace n San Salvador. There official word on the ts of Gen. Romero.

said the attack lasted "a minutes." A spokesman .S. Embassy said details ult to obtain. "All we are rabbing bits and pieces."

Somoza Simmers, U.S. Puts Heat on Paraguay

By Charles A. Krause

ASUNCION, Paraguay (WP) — When Robert White, the engaging, clever and somewhat mischievous U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, returned here last week after a two-month home leave, he found a change in his neighborhood.

A Paraguayan journalist who met Mr. White's plane at Presidente Alfredo Stroessner International Airport asked him what he thought of the arrival of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, who took up residence in Asuncion on Aug. 19. Mr. White laughed. "Well," he said, "I think it is a bilateral problem between Paraguay and Nicaragua. It has nothing to do with the United States."

In fact, as Mr. White well knows, Gen. Somoza's presence in Asuncion has a lot to do with the United States. It means, for one thing, that Nicaragua's former dictator is no longer in Miami, which lets the Carter administration off the hook as to deciding whether to extradite him. Unintentionally, Paraguay's President Alfredo Stroessner has helped Mr. Carter by giving Gen. Somoza refuge.

Neither Mr. Carter nor Bob White, well-known for his outspoken stand on human rights, plans to return the favor. Gen. Somoza's presence in Asuncion has reinforced Gen. Stroessner's image as Latin America's last old-style dictator. This suits the Carter administratioo's policy on Paraguay, which is to prepare the ground and perhaps hasten the day for the dictator's replacement by a more open, less corrupt and less repressive government.

Well-Placed Pokes

On his return last week, Mr. White was asked if be had any new or special instructions from the State Department. "No," was his cheerful reply. The implication: He will continue taking well-placed pokes at the more obvious deficiencies of the 25-year-old Stroessner government.

Gen. Stroessner is anathema to liberals and supporters of democracy in Washington and throughout Latin America. He runs a dictatorship that claims to be a democracy because Gen. Stroessner goes to the trouble of being technically re-elected every five years, and has his Congress pass laws.

One of them makes it a crime to "insult" the president, members of his government or the military. This discourages criticism. Domingo Laino, a leading democratic opponent of Gen. Stroessner, was arrested recently, and languished in jail without charges for several days because he had dared to suggest that Joao Figueiredo, the president of Brazil, refused to meet the Paraguayan president last month. If he is charged and found guilty, Mr. Laino could be sentenced to from one to six years in jail.

Gen. Anastasio Somoza

The law does not apply to diplomats, and Ambassador White has been quite outspoken in his defense of human rights in Paraguay. Needless to say, he is not Gen. Stroessner's idea of what a U.S. envoy should be. The President has complained that the ambassador is responsible for worsening relations between Asuncion and Washington. Mr. White does not disguise his personal belief that human rights should be respected.

Mr. White said he was "just delighted to be back in Asuncion after a two-month absence." Gen. Somoza does not appear to be quite so happy to be in Asuncion after a two-month absence from Nicaragua. Those who have talked to him say he is frustrated, confused and blaming everyooe and everything for his defeat — everyone except himself.

He has publicly called President Carter "a bastard," in an interview with the West German magazine Der Stern, and has blamed international communism, the Palestine Liberation organization, Cuba and a weak-kneed U.S. government for the victory of the Sandinista guerrillas.

He has told some visitors privately that he is determined to see the Sandinistas overthrown, although be said be does not think it will be possible for him to return as bead of state. Informed sources say be has advised Gen. Stroessner and his ministers to stand firm and not give in to U.S. pressure for reform.

Meanwhile, he is living in splendid isolation in a big mansion down the street from the U.S. Embassy, emerging only occasionally for dinner. He is not allowed to receive reporters, even those he would like to see, without the Paraguayan government's permission — which has been infrequently granted, except during the first week after be arrived.

Somoza's Money

Gen. Stroessner and Gen. Somoza are both anti-Communists of the old cold-war school, which is to say that they were friends of successive U.S. administrations that automatically supported any Latio American dictator who said he was against communism. But many informed Paraguayans say they think that the real reason Gen. Stroessner let Gen. Somoza in was his money.

Asked at his sole press conference wbether he planned to buy land or pursue other investment interests in Paraguay, Gen. Somoza made it clear that investing here is oot what he wants to do with his fortune. "If the Paraguayan authorities think I bave to, I will," he said — not exactly the most enthusiastic of responses.

Dinora Sampson, Gen. Somoza's mistress, takes care of day-to-day business, including the shopping. When she arrived at a supermarket here recently, the owners immediately closed it so that she could be alone among the fruit and vegetables. They were not disappointed. Tacho (Gen. Somoza) may not be worth hundreds of millions, as has been said and as he has denied, but it is clear that he will not soon starve. Dinora, the supermarket owners reported gleefully, spent a cool $12,000 on her stroll up and down the supermarket aisles.

Bokassa Flies From France To Asylum in Ivory Coast

From Agency Dispatches

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Sept. 24 — Deposed Central African dictator Jean Bedel Bokassa flew to this West African country today and was granted political asylum, four days after his ouster.

The oew president, David Dacko, anoounced in Bangui that he would demand Mr. Bokassa's extradition from the Ivory Coast as a "common criminal . . . wbo killed, raped, and pillaged the state." Mr. Dacko said that under treaties with the Ivory Coast, the extradition "should not pose any problems."

Mr. Dacko said he planned to establisb relations with South Africa.

The former Emperor Bokassa I flew here from France aboard a French military aircraft after spending 56 hours at an air base at Evreux, west of Paris. The French refused to let him disembark while they looked for a country that would take him. After he arrived here, the ruling party of the Ivory Coast announced that asylum bad been granted.

Mr. Bokassa, who ruled the Central African Empire for 14 years, was overthrown in a bloodless, French-backed coup Thursday by Mr. Dacko, 49, a former president. On Friday Mr. Bokasso flew with 26 associates from Libya, where be was visiting when he was deposed, to France. The fugitive former emperor left France last night.

Mr. Dacko today denied Bangui radio reports that he had condemned Mr. Bokassa to death. The radio had been repeating every hour that Mr. Dacko had sentenced Mr. Bokassa to die. Proclamations of the death sentence had been prepared for posting around the city.

"I didn't say that," Mr. Dacko said at his third news conference in four days. Officials said he apparently had second thoughts.

"I for one will maintain relations with South Africa," Mr. Dacko also said. "But instead of doing it cynically and on the sly, I will establish relations with South Africa officially."

He said that if South Africa was the best-placed country to develop Central Africa's diamond and uranium resources, there was no reasoo why he should not establish relations. Asked when such relations would be established, he replied, "I am just waiting for the appointmeot of a foreign minister," and "I am ready to do it now."

Major Break

He said that be favors relaoons with Israel as well, but only after consultaion with other African countries.

The Central African Empire under Mr. Bokassa long maintained de facto ties with South Africa, but only Malawi in black Africa has official diplomatic relations. Mr. Dacko's statement represented a major break with established African policies.

He said that if the French troops who flew here in connection with the change of regime were oeeded to maintaio order, "I am prepared to keep them here for 10 years." There are now more than 1,000 French troops io the country.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

Threatens to Resign if Pledge Is Not Given

Iranian Oil Chief Demands Support From Khomeini

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, Sept. 24 (UPI) — The chief of Iran's state-owned oil company threatened today to resign unless he is given a guarantee of support from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in his management of the oil industry.

"I have not resigned," Hassan Nazih, chairman and managing director of the National Iranian Oil Co. said. "But I cannot continue unless I get a clear-cut guarantee of support."

Mr. Nazih's threat followed a state radio broadcast which quoted Ayatollah Khomeini's son-in-law and oil troubleshooter as saying Mr. Nazih did not enjoy confidence of the 79-year-old Islamic leader.

The radio announcement contrasted with Premier Mehdi Bazargan's assertion on Saturday that Ayatollah Khomeini had told him that Mr. Nazih could stay.

The controversy erupted amid speculation that Mr. Nazih, a critic of the Islamic clergy, might be replaced in his post by a religious leader as part of the Islamic regime's efforts to purge leftist and secular employees from the oil industry, the chief source of Iran's foreign revenue.

Mr. Nazih, 58, was a human rights activist before the shah was overthrown in February. He is president of Iran's bar association, a key secular pressure group.

Mr. Nazih said that oil company employees at the company's central building had gone on strike demanding that he remain on his post.

"But I have repeatedly requested NIOC employees not to strike. I am opposed to strikes and I hope they will not go on strike," Mr. Nazih said.

Hojjatoleslam Shahabuddin Eshraqi, Ayatollah Khomeini's son-in-law and special investigator for the oil industry, told the state radio today that Ayatollah Khomeini "has confidence in Bazargan but not in Hassan Nazih."

But Mr. Bazargan, in remarks that were published today, said that Ayatollah Khomeini had told him, "Nazih can stay in his job. I have confidence in him and you."

It is not clear what effect the controversy will have on production of crude oil. Production is averaging 3.5 million barrels a day, oil officials said last week. But an average figure for offshore oilfields has not been mentioned for several weeks.

In Tehran today, a firing squad executed three of the shah's former senators, one of them the former ruler's doctor.

Markets Settle After Mark Is Revalued

(Continued from Page 1)

Dutch guilder, the Italian lira and the Irish pound. Britain, although a member of the Common Market, has not fully joined the European Monetary System, and the British pound floats freely against the mark and other currencies of the monetary system.

A week ago, finance ministers of the Common Market completed a review of the system's first six months of operation by declaring that its existing exchange rates were realistic and did not need adjustment.

The dollar, under heavy pressure late last week, made a modest recovery of about one-fifth of a cent in London against the mark as some operators unwound positions built up ahead of what had been regarded as the inevitable revaluation.

"Everybody had been waiting for it," said one trader here. "It's just a question of whether you got your sums right and whether you picked the right weekend."

For weeks the mark had been straining against its permitted European Monetary System ceiling before heavy dollar sales tumbled the American currency below the psychologically important 1.80 (55 1/4 cent) level to close Friday at 1.7645 (56 2/3 cents). Today's close was 60 points higher at 1.7705 marks to the dollar.

The dominant opinion, however, was that it was just a matter of time before the dollar would be sliding again against many currencies, perhaps forcing another series of moves to support it. "Market sentiment, frankly, is not in favor of the dollar," said one merchant banker. "The revaluation stabilized things temporarily but how long it's going to last I don't know."

With the United States headed into what may be a severe recession, there is hope that the dollar may bounce back next year as the balance of payments moves toward equilibrium.

Today, however, dealers were awaiting several U.S. economic statistics to be published during the next week — consumer prices, trade, producer prices and leading indicators — without much optimism.

They also said that most positions in the mark were being retained in the expectation that it would start climbing again in the absence of central bank selling to restrain it. Two percent was not much of a revaluation in a period of unsettled markets, they said.

Bankers, some of whom had thought that the heavy dollar sales last week caught the Federal Reserve by surprise, seemed today to have concluded instead that there was a conscious decision not to fight them.

Gold, meanwhile, rebounded from profit-taking on Friday and spurted to $380.40 an ounce at one point before closing at $378.75, up $9.25.

In recent weeks, speculators have been moving funds out of dollars and into marks, betting on a mark revaluation. This has encouraged the Federal Reserve to increase U.S. interest rates to stem the currency outflow.

Although the high U.S. inflation rate is the main reason for the recent rapid rise in interest rates, the speculative outflow of dollars into marks has been an additional factor in the Federal Reserve's calculations, officials here say.

Rhodesia Guerrillas Agree To Weighted White Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

als that sharply reduced the ability of the 230,000 whites to control the government.

Looming in the next two weeks are rightist efforts in the U.S. Congress and at the British Conservative Party conference to try to lift economic sanctions against Bishop Muzorewa's government. The front could hardly afford to remain intransigent over the constitution with Bishop Muzorewa demanding to know what more the world wanted of him after agreeing to the reduction in white rights.

The two moves mean that for the first time in the conference, which entered its third week today, both sides have shifted toward the middle ground stance held by the British and away from long deadlocked constitutional positions.

British spokesman Nicholas Fenn said that his government welcomes the Patriotic Front move and described it as significant progress.

A British source predicted that it would be possible to obtain agreement on the overall conference by the time the Conservative conference starts Oct. 9. The source warily estimated that, at the current pace, perhaps the halfway point of the conference had been reached. Britain has set no deadlines but its Parliament faces one of its own Nov. 15 when it must decide whether to renew sanctions.

No Illusions

The negotiations "are definitely on the upswing," the source said. Lacing his remarks with a caution developed over countless past failures on the issue, he added: "We are beginning to establish the sort of momentum that can lead up to significant developments."

However, he continued, "No one is under any illusions. The transitional arrangements will be the most difficult part of the conference."

What the Patriotic Front did today was to present a complex amendment, with two alternatives, to proposals for the legislature in its draft constitution. Both alternatives call for 96 black and 24 white seats, unlike its original draft which did not allocate seats on the basis of race.

In its preferred alternative, all eligible voters would vote for the black seats and blacks would join with whites in voting for nine of the 24 white seats. In the other alternative, there would be separate white and black rolls to elect members of the two races.

2 Soviet Skaters Ask Swiss for Political Asylum

BERN, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Former Soviet Olympic and world champion ice skaters Oleg Protopopov and Ludmila Belousova have asked for political asylum in Switzerland, the Swiss Justice Ministry announced today.

Ministry spokesman Ulrich Hubacher said the skaters, Olympic gold medal winners in 1964 and 1968, requested asylum last week. "This request is now under consideration by the government," Mr. Hubacher said. Government sources said it is likely the asylum request will be granted.

Officials said the two skaters are in hiding pending a decision on their asylum request.

Mr. Protopopov and Miss Belousova had been on a tour of Europe with their own ice show.

Paisley Prods Pope: Excommunicate IRA

MILAN, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Protestant extremist leader the Rev. Ian Paisley has told a leading Italian newspaper that Pope John Paul II must excommunicate Irish Republican Army militants before he can be welcome in Northern Ireland.

"We don't want the pope in our Ulster. It was the Dubliners who invited him," Mr. Paisley is quoted as saying in a long interview scheduled for publication in Sunday's editions of Milan's Corriere della Sera. "If the pope wants to show goodwill to resolve the problems that torment Northern Ireland, he must first use the weapon of excommunication against the militants in the IRA, something he will probably never do." The pope flies to Ireland Saturday.

U.S. Gives Assurances

(Continued from Page 1)

ment must address the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. Vance said. So far, the United States has not succeeded in drawing Jordan, Syria or Palestinians into the peace talks.

Before addressing the assembly, Mr. Vance met with Jordan's King Hussein. In a meeting yesterday with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader bound for the Middle East, the king insisted that Israel agree to withdraw to its pre-1967 war borders.

Mr. Vance said Lebanon's integrity was also essential to peace in the region. "Lebanon has suffered all too much," he said.

In southern Africa, Mr. Vance found hope for peace in the British-run negotiations on Zimbabwe Rhodesia. He said a fair constitution and new elections "could end the deepening agony of war." He called for combining "true majority rule" with "essential minority rights," but provided no detailed U.S. position.

Mr. Vance was to meet tonight with Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary who has been overseeing the London talks. Britain is sponsoring the talks to try to forge an agreement between the black-white coalition that runs the breakaway British colony, and Patriotic Front guerrillas who oppose the government, saying it is a facade for continued white minority rule.

Bonn Sets Arms Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

crease, including 2,500 missiles with a range of more than 2,000 yards, 350 U.S.-made anti-tank weapons with a range of more than 3,000 yards and 500 with range of more than 4,000 yards, some of which will be mounted on 200 new helicopters.

Mr. Schnell commented that when the program was completed West Germany would have 100,000 anti-tank missiles.

The Defense Ministry is also planning an additional 400 armored fighting vehicles to support the tanks.

Anti-aircraft protection for the ground forces will be supplied by 430 fighting vehicles, each armed with two guns, and 400 anti-aircraft launchers will be added to the arsenal. Improved U.S. surface-to-surface missiles will be installed, as will a new 155-mm howitzer, the product of West German, British and Italian research and development.

Two hundred and ten Tornado planes, the principal new weapons system for the air force, will be deployed early in the next decade. The Tornado, also the result of West German-British-Italian cooperation, will replace the U.S. F-104, enhancing the air force's effectiveness against ground targets. Another aircraft to be deployed early in the next decade is the Alpha, which will replace the Fiat G-91.

The navy must defend the Baltic coast and the North Sea maritime routes, which carry two-thirds of vital West German imports. Procurement has been accelerated as the Soviet squadrons in the Baltic have shown increasing boldness. In addition, the three services have combined to improve the Baltic fortifications.

U.K. Official to Visit 3 Nations in Mideast

LONDON, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — Britain's Conservative government is sending a minister of state to visit Syria, Lebanon and Jordan next month, the Foreign Office said today.

Douglas Hurd will be the first Conservative minister to visit the three countries since the government came to power last May.

United Press International

Workers lower a metal bell into the Bay of Campeche c Ciudad del Carmen, Mexico, in operation, called Proje Sombrero, to cap oil well. About 84 million gallons of have spilled into the bay since the well's blowout in Jun

Mexico Hopes 125-Ton Steel Con Will Succeed in Capping Oil Wel

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24 (AP) — Mexican oil workers hope finish capping the Ixtoc 1 oil well today after lowering a 125-t steel cone into place over the gusher that has fouled Gulf Co beaches from Mexico to southern Texas.

The operation, aimed at reducing the flow of oil and natural g by 85 percent, was halted by darkness yesterday. A team of 3 technicians, divers and engineers from the Mexican state oil mono oly Pemex had worked for a dozen hours yesterday to lower the 3 foot-by-69-foot cone onto the underwater superstructure over t well.

"The cone is in place on the structure and [today] we will rotate 90 degress to put it over the mouth of the well," said Jose Garc Luna, a Pemex engineer. A company spokesman said the tea hoped to complete its work by the end of the day.

"The purpose of the cone is not to plug the well, but to turn it in a producing well" until it can be closed, said a Pemex spokesman Mexico City. "Fifteen percent will still possibly spill into the oce and have to be collected."

Unesco's Director Seen At Heart of Controversy

(Continued from Page 1)

gram preserves natural sites with scientifically valuable ecosystems.

Unesco has received high praise for its scientific activities — intergovernmental work in fields like oceanography, international centers assembling researchers and teachers in subjects from theoretical physics or microbiology to museological training. Unesco publishes books, runs networks to exchange sociological and scientific data, organizes international agreements on matters like copyright protection or diploma recognition.

But these are well-established programs, and many observers worry about where the organization is going. Prof. Richard Hoggart, a British author, who resigned as an assistant director general in 1975, was blunt in his recent book on Unesco, "It is a sick organization."

He said that Unesco's intellectual force has dropped in the 1970s, exposing the organization to the temptation of playing politics to cover its intellectual inadequacy.

Unesco's 146 members states devoted much of their last meeting to a special agenda on the new international economic order, the arms race, racism, colonialism and human rights and peace. "Peace is the word that generates the most humbug in Unesco," Prof. Hoggart said.

Among recent political issues, the most explosive was Unesco's bid for a controversial charter to regularize the mass media.

This politicization — at the expense of tangible work in education, science or culture — has alienated many Western universities, research institutes and professional associations, Prof. Hoggart said.

Lot of Control

Mr. M'Bow said that a majority of Unesco's member states wants these debates and he is simply following their guidance. But Unesco insiders say that he has a lot of control over Unesco's meetings where the secretariat heavily influences the organization's agenda and resolutions.

Under Mr. M'Bow's leadership, the most visible result of five years of reforms is a trend to replace Western staff members with officials from developing countries. Mr. M'Bow said that Unesco's new role requires this shift.

But many Unesco veterans find it unrealistic and complain that they must accept staff people of inadequate ability from developing countries.

M'Bow aides say that much Third World recruitment is for low-ranking posts, but diplomats worry about the erosion of Western influence in policy-making positions. In mid-1977, U.S. citizens held only 7 out of 71 managerial posts at Unesco; today, Americans fill even fewer: 6 out of 82 policy-making posts.

Widely Respected

Despite doubts about some of his policies, Mr. M'Bow is widely respected. He is an effective diplomat and personally led the way out of the impasse pitting Unesco against Israel (and the United States), U.S. diplomats say, after the organization voted sanctions against Israel in 1974.

By convincing African member states not to align themselves with the Arab countries on the issue, he put together the so-called Nairobi compromise, restoring Israel's full-fledged membership in 1976.

Often, he undertakes unpublicized personal diplomacy — notably on human rights cases. Mr. M'Bow's discreet personal intervention has saved the lives of 75 intellectuals, according to a secret list seen by top Unesco officials. But aides refused to divulge case cause Mr. M'Bow feels discreti essential.

Although Mr. M'Bow trave official business more than hai time, he reportedly refuses to gate authority.

As a result, Unesco has mar ment problems which, officials worry its main contributors. U.S. Congress' investigative ser the General Accounting Offic ported this month that Unesc been the leader among UN age in adopting good theories of agement. But in practice, the said, "progress toward these go slow." The report chided U for failing to adopt well-define jectives and in some cases kno ly duplicating other UN progr

Despite economy claims, GAO said, Unesco has the U Nations's fastest growing buds 7 percent in real terms - and spending a growing part of i come on overheads.

Unesco overspent by near million last year because the b office removed a computer control — designed to pr budget overruns — in order t mit further spending, accordi the last external audit. The ext penditure which cannot be ean will have to come out of next budget, the auditor said.

Indirectly admitting that lems exist, Mr. M'Bow said 1983 will be a year of no b growth while Unesco reflects methods.

Governments are suppose oversee Unesco, but Western ernments have neglected this, ing the director-general alone seat of effective power, officials

A European ambassador plained his problems: "I'm schizophrenic position. If I tel director-general that one of suggestions or reports is junk, he gets furious and I can't eve an appointment to see him for weeks. Meanwhile, my mi wants me to get a Unesco jo his nephew, or a Unesco me for a city who mayor is a key p cian in the government coalitio a Unesco grant to help reston president's pet monument."

His dilemma is clear. "If I'm sona non grata with Mr. M'B can't do the jobs which my go ment really expects of me."

The U.S. performance has particularly dismal, diplomats The GAO reported that U.S. gations are packed with politica pointees who damage U.S. pre Prof. Hoggart said that former ident Richard Nixon appointed successive U.S. representative Unesco's board of directors were "so ill-equipped that one only ascribe their nomination gross ignorance or contemp Unesco's purposes."

The Carter administratio trying to improve the qualit U.S. participation in Unesco. U.S. mission to Unesco has beefed up. The new ambassador former president of Wellesley lege — Barbara Newell.

The thrust of the revived U.S terest is to try to improve the or ization's product so that benefit states will cool the politics to tect that quality.

For the moment, it is a truce, a meeting of minds. According M'Bow aide, "The organizatio too big to keep out politics. United States still has not lea to play the game."

The United States might not off aid entirely again, diplo say, because that gesture isolate But the trend of U.S. aid dep directly on Unesco's next steps. lomats say. In a sense, Unesc still on trial.

Next: Unesco's media controvers

Fiat: tax-free cars

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Associated Press

...a spreads across area of downtown New York Sunday during rally sponsored by Musicians United for Safe Energy.

...00,000 Attend Anti-Nuclear Energy Demonstration in New York

...W YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT) ...learly 200,000 people gath... peacefully on the sands of ...attery Park landfill yester... ...a the largest U.S. anti-nucle... ...ly to date.

...e rally was one of about a ...n against nuclear power held ...s the United States. In Vernon, Vt., more than 130 demonstrators blocked the main gate of the Vermont Yankee nuclear plant during an attempt to disrupt the plant's annual refueling. An undetermined number of protesters were arrested on unspecified charges.

The New York crowd, dominated by young people, was drawn to the downtown site by a roster of famous speakers, including Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden and Ralph Nader, and by a program of rock music.

The rally culminated a week of benefit concerts here, organized by the Musicians United for Safe Energy, a nonprofit foundation.

"Two hundred thousand people, determined, alone can stop the nuclear industry," Mr. Nader said to the crowd. "Stopping atomic energy is practicing patriotism; stopping atomic energy is fighting cancer; stopping atomic energy is fighting inflation."

...ssinger's Memoirs Begin With Nixon's First 4 Years

...Bernard Gwertzman

...INGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT) ...first excerpts from Henry ...r's memoirs were published ...and although they con... ...startling revelations, they do ...ne candid impressions of President Richard Nixon ...ese and Soviet leaders.

...magazine, which has ...he North American rights ...xcerpts from "Kissinger: ...ouse Years," in advance of ...ith's publication, issued a ...press release yesterday that, it says, summarizes the initial installment.

The period covered by this book ends with Mr. Nixon's first term in office, when Mr. Kissinger was still Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, in what amounted to competition with the secretary of state, William Rogers. Mr. Kissinger became secretary of state in September, 1973.

Time's excerpt's underscore Mr. Kissinger's well-known affection for Chinese leaders, with whom he secretly arranged the Nixon administration's opening to China in 1971-72, his distrust of the Russians, with whom he helped engineer the policy of detente, and his ambivalence toward Mr. Nixon, who allowed him to become the administration's chief architect of foreign policy, but with whom he was never very comfortable.

Of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger writes that "nothing is more askew than the popular image of Nixon as imperial president barking orders at cowed subordinates."

"Nixon hated to give direct orders," Mr. Kissinger wrote, "especially to those who might disagree with him. He rarely disciplined anybody; he would never face down a Cabinet member. When he met insubordination, he sought to accomplish his objective without the offender's being aware of it."

Admiration for Chinese

This produced "a fragmented administration in which under pressure almost every member looked out for himself," Mr. Kissinger said. "In the sense of isolation this produced in Mr. Nixon, and the lack of cohesion among his team, lay one of the root causes of Watergate."

Mr. Kissinger's admiration for Mao and Chou En-lai is well known and the excerpts underscore it.

"I have met no one, with the possible exception of Charles de Gaulle, who so distilled raw, concentrated will-power," Mr. Kissinger said of Mao. "He dominated the room, not by the pomp that in most states confers a degree of majesty on leaders, but by exuding in almost tangible form, the overwhelming drive to prevail."

Mr. Kissinger said that Chou was "one of the two or three most impressive men I have ever met."

Mr. Kissinger, in office, always compared Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, unfavorably with the Chinese, and the excerpts are consistent with that view.

Of Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kissinger writes: "While his remarks were being translated he would restlessly bound up, walk around, engage in loud conversations with his colleagues or even leave the room without explanation and return."

"Negotiations with Brezhnev thus included the bizarre feature that he might disappear at any moment, or, while you were being most persuasive, he could be concentrating not on your remarks but on forcing food on you," Mr. Kissinger said.

Clash With Kremlin

The Nixon administration always regarded the behind-the-scenes solution of the "crisis" over a possible Soviet submarine base near Cienfuegos, Cuba, as a major accomplishment. Mr. Nixon, in his own memoirs published last year, went into it in detail and the Mr. Kissinger excerpts provide little additional information.

In the fall of 1970, the United States detected construction of a site on the Cuban coast to service nuclear submarines. This was regarded as a violation of the 1962 agreement against placing offensive weapons in Cuba.

After secret talks, and some leaks in the press, the matter was settled when the Russians halted their construction work.

"Rather than a dramatic confrontation on the order of 1962, we considered that quiet diplomacy was best suited to giving the U.S.S.R. an opportunity to withdraw without humiliation," Mr. Kissinger said.

...oi Expands ...bodian War, ...omats Say

...KOK, Sept. 24 (UPI) — ...has stepped up its military ...Cambodia and diplomat... ...s here said today that it ...that a major offensive ...errillas loyal to the ousted ...ot regime had begun.

...urces said that Vietnam's ...eastern Cambodia began ...e operations early this ...against Khmer Rouge ...he heaviest fighting, the ...said, was in easternmost ...Cham province next to ...and in northern Kompong ...rovince, 136 kilometers ...hnom Penh.

...ficials said they fear both ...r of fighting into Thailand ...t influx of hungry Cambo... ...gees fleeing across the ...

...also expanded its diplo... ...ensive. The Communist ...spaper Nhan Dan criti... ...werwhelming United Na... ...last week to seat the Pol ...tion. Vietnam's client re... ...barred from the United ...The recent vote on Cam... ...presentation was another ...action" by the UN. Nhan

Nuclear Blast Detected

HAGFORS, Sweden, Sept. 24 (UPI) — The Hagfors Observatory reported today it had recorded seismic signals that registered 6.5 on the Richter scale. The observatory said that it presumed the signals were from a nuclear explosion on the island of Novaja Zemla, northwestern Soviet Union.

Link to IRA Military Wing

Irish-American Aid Unit Is Again Under Scrutiny

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT) — A warm Sunday afternoon in September, a bar on Manhattan's First Avenue: About 50 people are gathered in a back room, having paid $7.50 each for an "Irish brunch," with the proceeds going into cigar boxes tended by a trio of matrons whose lilting speech displays their Irish origins.

It was a fund-raising event for a U.S.-based association called the Irish Northern Aid Committee, familiarly known as Noraid.

Besides sausage and eggs, there were singers of Irish ballads, old and new, sentimental and martial. There was a speech by a woman who urged her listeners to remember that "Ireland is in a state of war."

There were cheers and applause and a raffle whose prizes included plaques that were said to be the handiwork of former prisoners of the British.

The scene was one that has been repeated, with minor variations, at similar gatherings around the city and the United States in the last 10 years.

Shock Waves

The recent murder of Lord Mountbatten by the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army generated shock waves of publicity that focused interest once again on Noraid, a group described by U.S. and Irish officials as the IRA's best-organized and most fervent ally in the United States. These officials regard Noraid as the terrorist group's channel to American guns and money.

The money collected at the Manhattan bar was later stuffed into white envelopes. From there, it would go to the Bronx, to Noraid's national headquarters, for transfer to Belfast, to an Irish Northern Aid office there. Specifically, it would go to a man named Joe Cahill, who is well known as a leader of the IRA's Provisional wing. Cahill has been convicted for the murder of a Belfast police officer and for gunrunning.

Noraid, now 10 years old, has never made any secret of its sympathies: It supports the IRA's Provisional wing. Indeed, in a 1973 advertisement, Noraid proclaimed itself to be "the only organization in America" that did so. It is the form of that support that has been in increasingly sharp dispute in the last few years.

Noraid states that its only aim is to provide financial assistance to the dependents of imprisoned Provisionals. Earlier, in 1973, when some believe the climate of opinion was more tolerant of violence, Noraid claimed that it gave financial assistance to "local defense committees who maintain defense patrols that protect innocent people from the violence of British imperialism."

There have long been suspicions, voiced with growing conviction and frequency, that Noraid's support for the IRA takes other forms. That its goal of supporting prisoners' families does indirectly bolster the IRA's military capability was acknowledged by 77-year-old Michael Flannery, one of Noraid's founders, when he said: "An IRA soldier freed from financial worries for his family is a better fighter."

But Noraid has been castigated publicly for playing a more direct role in the violence, most recently by Premier John Lynch of Ireland, who said: "If those who contribute believe that their money goes to support widows and orphans, let me make it clear that it goes to make widows and orphans."

A permit is required for the purchase of guns in New York State, so most of the guns shipped out of New York illicitly are purchased by IRA operatives or sympathizers out of state, particularly in the Middle West. There is believed to be a single "consolidator," an Irishman who travels under an alias, who makes the rounds every two weeks or so to collect guns from their purchasers.

Between 1973 and 1975, 12 cases of gunrunning were prosecuted by the federal government. The last major prosecution was in 1977, in Philadelphia.

The bulk of the IRA's military supplies, a source said, is purchased outside the United States, but often with American money raised by Noraid. "Noraid here in the United States does all the fund-raising for the IRA," the source said.

And money is far more convenient to transfer across the Atlantic than guns and explosives. Much of it, the source said, is sent via bank-to-bank transfer; for amounts under $10,000, banks are not required to report transactions.

Of the approximately 10,000 weapons seized in Northern Ireland since the sustained violence began in the early 1970s, about 2,300 were said to be of U.S. manufacture.

In the Philadelphia case, Daniel Cahalane and Neil Byrne, both officers of Noraid, were convicted of conspiracy and of aiding and abetting the illegal exportation of arms to Northern Ireland. Some 360 weapons, including Armalite semi-automatic rifles, and about 100,000 rounds of armor-piercing ammunition were said to have been involved.

In the 1977 ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit affirming the convictions, Noraid was said to be "the center" of the IRA's "armament-purchase and transportation efforts."

"That's not true," said a Noraid spokesman, Martin Galvin, in a recent interview. "If some people, in addition to giving money for the families of Irish political prisoners, do things that are not consistent with the role and function of Irish Northern Aid and are prosecuted for that, I don't see why that should in any way impugn the people who are strictly working for the families of Irish political prisoners."

Mr. Galvin, 29, is an assistant district attorney in the Bronx. He said he saw no conflict "between supporting the genuine struggle for freedom in Ireland, where the law is used as a tool of British colonialism," and being a prosecutor charged with upholding the law in the United States.

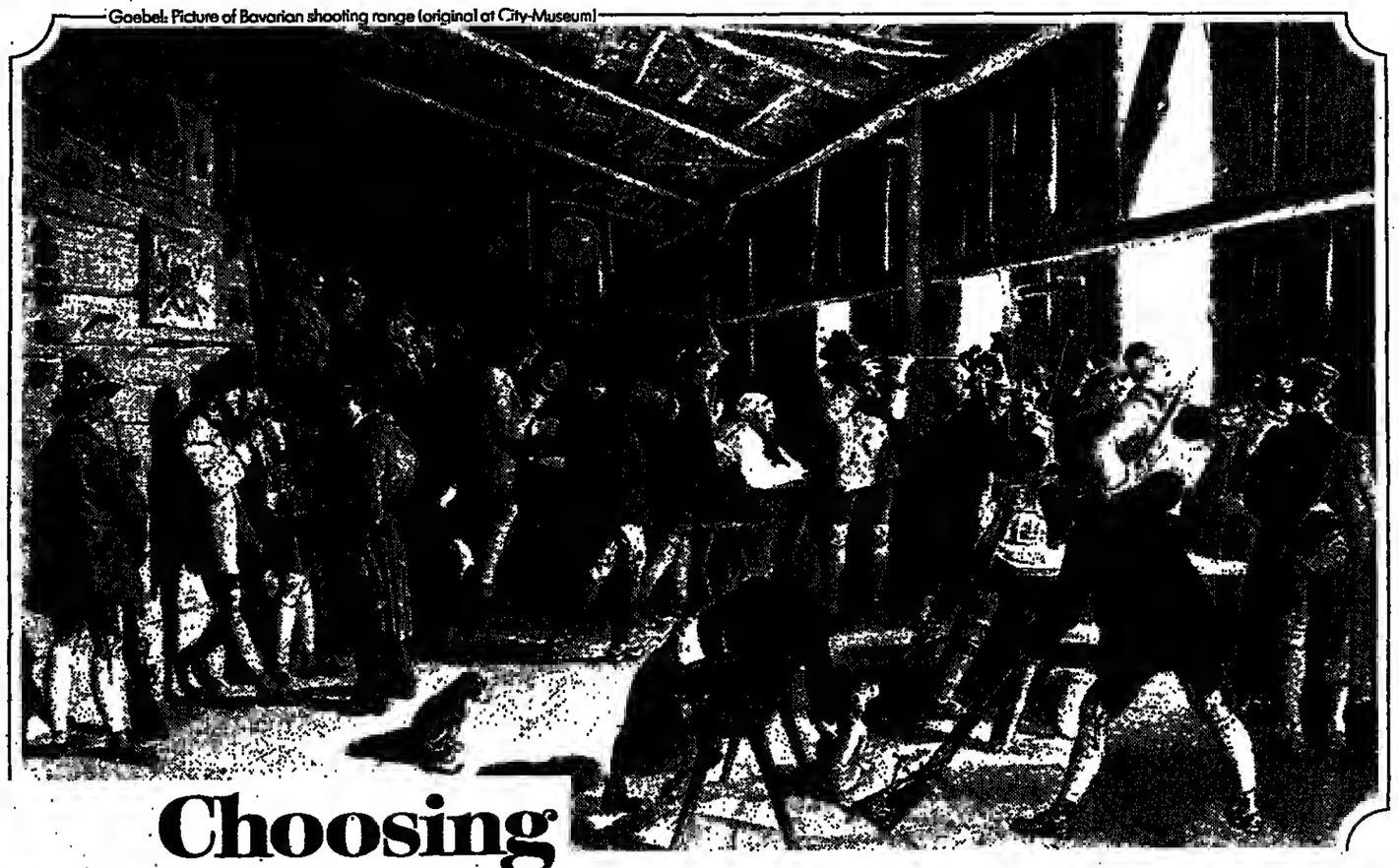
U.S. Navy Sights 2 Refugee Boats

MANILA, Sept. 24 (UPI) — A U.S. Navy plane sighted two Vietnamese refugee boats in the South China Sea today and directed a merchant ship in rescuing one of them, bringing to 40 the number of such boats sighted by the Navy.

A Navy spokesman said the first boat was adrift about 200 nautical miles southeast of Ho Chi Minh City with about eight persons aboard.

The spokesman said the same plane sighted a 25-foot refugee boat about 20 nautical miles from the first.

Goebel: Picture of Bavarian shooting range (original at City-Museum)



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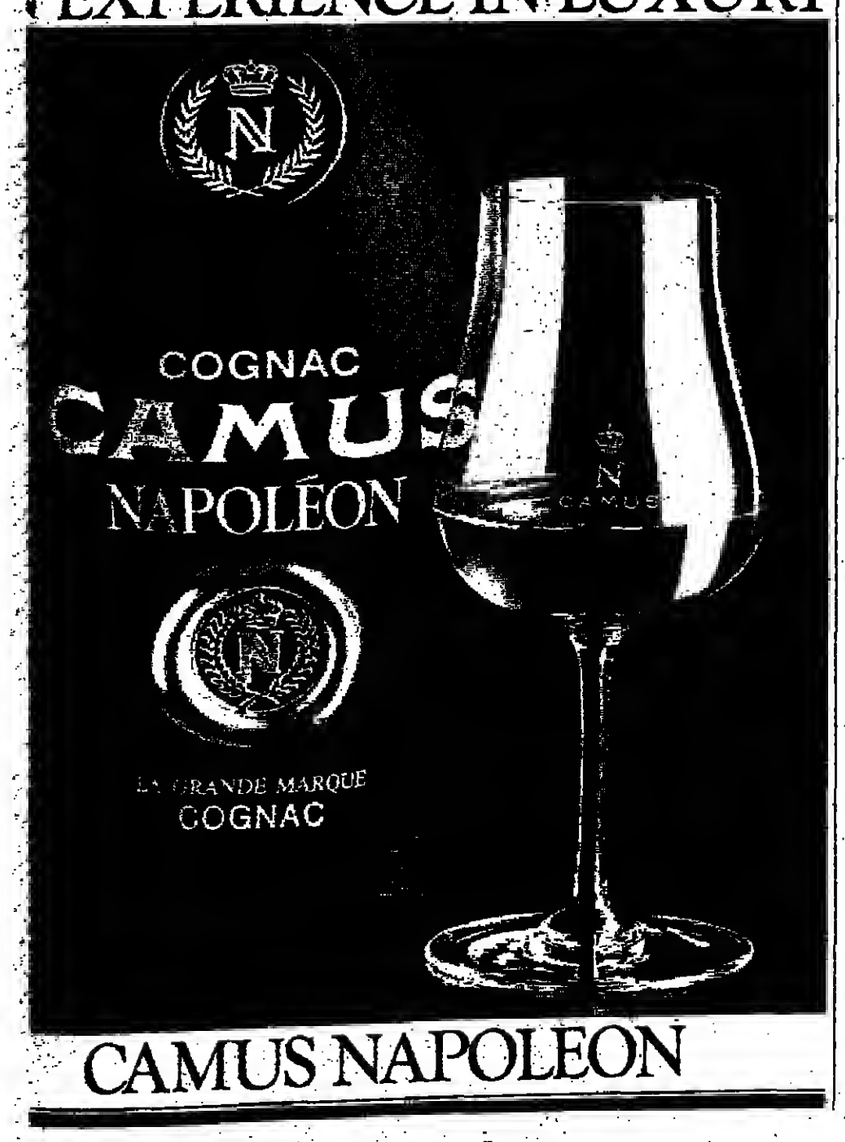


Loss of Enthusiasm for Curbs Seen

Carter Order Stirs Arms-Policy Doubts

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT) — A White House directive on how to handle future negotiations with Moscow has led administration arms control experts to question whether the president is reducing his commitment to seek further constraints on Soviet and U.S. military forces.

The administration is caught up in a tough fight in the Senate over the new strategic arms limitation treaty and, in an effort to gain approval for the accord, Mr. Carter has promised to seek more far-reaching limits on nuclear forces during the next round of negotiations. However, officials report signs that the administration has lost much of its earlier enthusiasm.

One sign, according to officials, is a presidential directive circulated at high levels of the government earlier this month. The officials said the two-page memorandum, which was drafted by White House aides, stated that the United States should not enter into new negotiations until it was thoroughly satisfied that the talks would not harm existing military programs.

According to the officials, the directive requires that any new arms control proposal must conform to three criteria. It must be compatible with existing "defense and force posture goals," serve the foreign policy interests of Western countries while "restraining adversaries" and show that it would "limit arms competition and the likelihood of conflict."

Interpreting Decision

Several officials in the State Department and in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said the effect of the order, known as Presidential Decision 50, would be to de-emphasize the role of arms negotiations in foreign policy.

The directive, they said, was prepared in such secrecy that George Seignious 2d, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was not informed of its existence until an hour before it reached his desk. Normally, presidential directives dealing with foreign and military policy are preceded by debates in which different agencies are given an opportunity to register their views.

While Mr. Seignious evidently was not involved in preparing the directive, White House officials said that, in general, he supported its objectives. He could not be reached for comment.

The officials said the order had been drafted by aides to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and had been discussed with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and with Secretary of Defense Harold Brown on two different occasions.

While arms control experts are disturbed over the way that the decision was reached, some are also worried about what it means for the future conduct of negotiations. While it is too early to determine what the impact of the directive will be, the officials said, it could lead the United States to scale down its ambitions for the next round of the arms talks.

The directive, they added, could also be used to scuttle existing negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at limiting conventional arms sales and ending all nuclear testing. By giving military considerations greater weight, the specialists said, the directive may enable the Defense Department, particularly the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to block negotiations that are perceived as threatening its interests.

Other officials, including Mr. Brzezinski's deputy, David Aaron, do not oppose the thrust of the directive. But they are known to believe that its timing could harm the chances for ratifying the arms treaty. The decision, it is suggested, could lead some senators to conclude that the administration is not satisfied with its own past arms control record.

Proponents of the directive deny that it was designed to impede further progress. While conceding that it could result in more lengthy examinations of future U.S. proposals, White House aides contend that it would also lead to better, less controversial accords.

The development reflects a feeling that President Carter's earlier agenda for arms control was too ambitious. Although he inherited the strategic arms talks and the negotiations on reducing troops in Central Europe from the Nixon administration, Mr. Carter, in 1977, took some initiatives, including talks on limiting naval forces, anti-satellite systems and arms sales.

The negotiations on naval forces in the Indian Ocean have been suspended and the talks on arms sales as well as a comprehensive nuclear test ban have caused divisions within the government. The search for a new strategic arms treaty, meanwhile, turned out to be more difficult than expected.

The lack of progress in the various talks has led some observers, such as Leslie Gelb, former director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, to say that "arms control has essentially failed."

4 Killed, 3 Wounded In Turkish Violence

ANKARA, Sept. 24 (AP) — Four persons were killed and three were wounded in incidents of suspected political violence today, police reported.

In Istanbul, two youths had a gun duel following a political argument. One of them died from wounds. The other youth and a child were wounded. In Malatya, in eastern Turkey, gunmen opened fire on two workers, killing one and wounding the other. Gunmen also killed a youth in Adana, in the south, and a grocery store owner in Samsun on the Black Sea coast.

United Press International

THREE SMILES — President Carter and Andrew Young, who resigned under fire last month as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, shake hands Sunday at the White House. The occasion was the swearing in of Donald McHenry, center, as Mr. Young's replacement.

Public Data Could Aid H-Bomb Builders

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP) — Informed scientists say that a controversial letter describing the making of a hydrogen bomb would be useful to relatively advanced countries such as India, South Africa and Israel, if they have the will to produce such a weapon.

The letter, which had been classified by the Department of Energy because the government said it contained sensitive information, probably would not be much use to less-developed countries in crossing the thermonuclear threshhold, according to nuclear-weapons scientists who have seen the 18-page letter on hydrogen-weapons technology.

The letter was written by California computer programmer Charles Hansen and published last week by three newspapers. The scientists said it contains clues that would help industrialized countries solve the complex technological problems involved in the making of a hydrogen bomb.

"It's a good road map to a hydrogen bomb," said Princeton University's Dr. Theodore Taylor, who once designed nuclear weapons at the Los Alamos laboratory in New Mexico. "If I said anything more than that about this letter, I'd be violating security."

Enormous Step

The letter is not sufficiently thorough and rich in details to help terrorists or poorly endowed nations build a hydrogen bomb, the scientists said, but it is detailed enough to assist a country like India to move from atomic to hydrogen bombs. That is an enormous step, the scientists emphasized. The explosive force of H-bombs ranges from one megaton (1 million tons of TNT equivalent) to 60 megatons.

"How to make atomic bombs has been declassified for years," Princeton's Dr. Taylor said. "Not so with hydrogen bombs. When it comes to hydrogen bombs, the less people know about how they work, the better it is."

$1-Billion Outlay

Scientists emphasize that to produce a hydrogen bomb, a country would need a large trained force of technologists. They also would need at least $1 billion to build power plants and factories to process the right kinds of uranium and light elements like tritium.

What worries nuclear-weapons scientists about the publication of the Hansen letter is that it contains the kinds of clues to hydrogen bomb design that a country like India would need to help it move from atomic to hydrogen status. "I've read Hansen's letter several times, and while he made some mistakes, there are things in there that are quite accurate," said Dr. George Rathjens of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who worked on the development of hydrogen bombs. "The letter gives enough important clues that it would be a big help to somebody like India."

China Premier to France

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AP) — Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng will visit France at the invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing from Oct. 15 to 21, it was announced today.

Panel Asks Probe

U.S. Tests Found Errati In Security-Risk Staffin

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — When the CIA rejects the security clearance of a prospective employee, information produced by a lie-detector test is a factor three out of four times. But neither the Department of State nor the Department of Defense permits such tests of applicants, even for the most sensitive jobs.

The oversight subcommittee of the House Select Committee on Intelligence yesterday cited the contradictory rules governing the use of pre-employment polygraph (lie detector) examinations as an example of disarray in the system that controls access to the country's military and diplomatic secrets.

"Each agency goes off in its own direction," said Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., the subcommittee's chairman. "As a result, a person may be able to get a clearance from one agency while he would be denied the same clearance by another."

CIA Rejections

The panel decided to take a new look at security-clearance procedures of government intelligence agencies after the conviction last year of a CIA clerk, William Kampiles, on charges of selling spy-satellite secrets to the Russians. Kampiles, who was sentenced to 40 years in prison, had been cleared for the highest classification of secrets.

The resulting report concludes that "the screening process cannot presently meet uniform, high standards." It recommends that the administration consider establishing a single agency to handle background checks for all applicants for jobs requiring access to classified information.

Although the same law governs access to classified material throughout the government, application of the standards vary widely, the report said. The subcommittee found that 10 percent of all applicants for CIA jobs are rejected because they cannot qualify for the government's most sensitive security clearance. But only 0.5 percent of applicants for the highest security clearance are rejected by the Department of State.

Of the CIA applicants who were denied clearance, lie-detector tests were a factor in 75 percent of the cases.

Sometimes, the study found, there are wide differences in clearance criteria within a single agency. For instance, the National Security Agency, perhaps the most sensitive agency in the government because it deals with codes and code-breaking, requires all applicants for civilian jobs to take extensive polygraph tests. But it does not require such examinations for military personnel, on the theory that submission to a lie-detector test must be a voluntary act, and military assignments are not voluntary.

However, if military personnel retire and apply to remain on the security agency's payroll as civilians, they must submit to the polygraph test. Last year, 68 individuals did that. About 20 percent of these candidates failed, and information obtained through the polygraph "contributed to the decision" in almost all cases, the report said, co ing: "This means that 13 who already had access to SC sitive Compartmented Infor the highest classification] t the military clearance proce denied such access when NS cedures came into play."

Janitorial Jobs

The CIA requires a polygr amination for all prospecti ployees, the panel said, in applicants for clerical or ja jobs. Both military and civil ployees must take the tests are given after all other part background check have bee pleted.

The NSA requires lie-dete aminations of all civilian jol cants as the first step in a c hensive background invest Pre-employment polygraph t generally prohibited by the I Intelligence Agency, the intel arm of the Army, Navy a Force, and by the Departm State.

The panel called for a th investigation of pre-empl polygraph policy.

The clearance procedure ther complicated by a seemi tradition in two regulation erning FBI investigations, th mittee said. One statute requi FBI to inform agencies mak curity checks if an individu member of an organization t vocates the violent overthrow government. However, prese tice Department guidelines p FBI investigations of organiz except those that have actual lated or appear likely to viola eral law.

© Los Angeles Times

Earl Fitzwilli Dies; Acquire Title in Lawsu

WENTWORTH WOODH England, Sept. 24 (AP)—The of Earl Fitzwilliam, 75, wh awarded the U.S. Bronze S World War II, was announce urday.

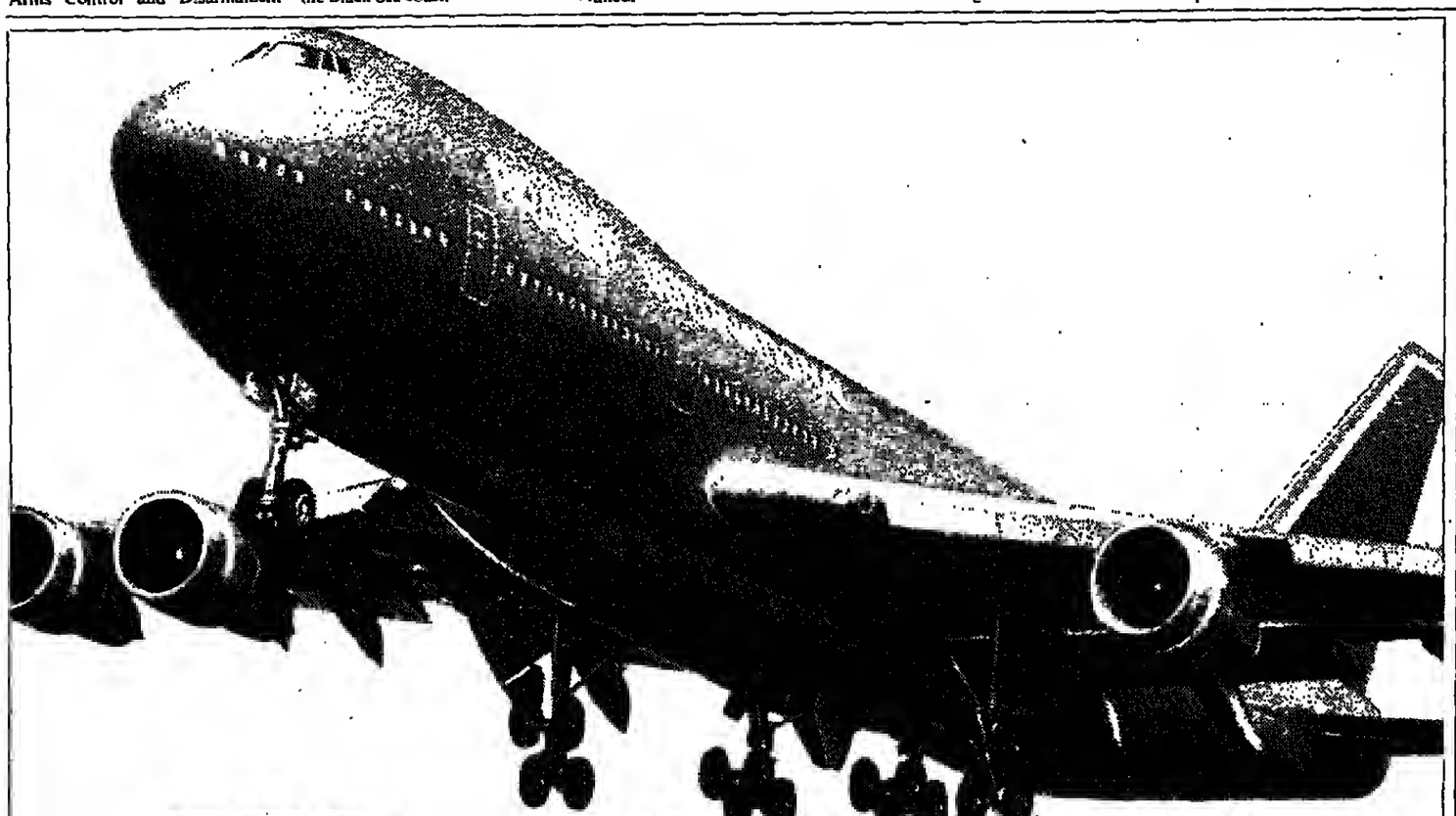
William Thomas George worth-Fitzwilliam, the 10th Fitzwilliam, died here Frida earl acquired his title in 1952 lawsuit against his older b Toby. Their father, the 9th ea flouted Victorian tradition married an actress, Toby wa seven months before the m and the High Court ruled t was illegitimate, awarding th to William.

Arseny Tishkov

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (UPI) seny Tishkov, 70, a retired major-general, has died after illness, Pravda reported yest He was 70. Mr. Tishkov had w in various Soviet security ag since 1935, and had been a m of the Communist Party since Pravda said.

Karel Jaros

VIENNA, Sept. 24 (AP) — Jaros, a legislator, historian close associate of deposed Cz lovak Communist Party lead exander Dubcek, has died i gue. Czechoslovak emigre s reported today.



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Young Director in Media Spotlight

edish Airline Cuts Fares to Earn Profit

By John Vinocur

HOLM (NYT) — For the that anyone can remem- country that has never re- ny great warmth for its akers, a young Swedish man has become a media

rtzon, 38, the president of the Swedish domestic air- more than turn a money- mpany around. He became figure, appearing on televi- being widely quoted in the ter cutting ticket prices in preaching an approach to siness in a time of rising he says "scares a lot of death."

everywhere you look in higher costs are an auto- use for raising prices, no hat it is you're selling," rtzon said. "Whenever problem, the usual re- restrictions, tightening up ging higher prices. There's ule that cutting prices will neck in every case, but I experience shows people mand, particularly in the ublic services, that other are attempted to deal with lems before there are price to the consumer."

rtzon cut prices last No- three months after taking e airline. His doctrine has ds account, to a series of fares on the Swedish state nd half-price offers — and of up to 200 percent in — at hotel and rental-car s that are cooperating flyg.

sult has been to make of a miracle worker of zon in the public con- Sweden has always had businessmen, but the l relaxed approach of Mr. whose wife worked as a ian Airlines System stew- til last spring, make him unusual.

He came to his post through a job as managing director of Vingresor, the country's biggest tour operator. During his first year at Vingresor, largely through vigorous marketing and reduction of fixed costs, he turned a $1.9-million loser into a $3.8-million profit maker.

When Mr. Carlzon took over Linjeflyg, the company had an annual loss of close to $4 million.

"I looked at things for three months," he said, "and concluded we couldn't find any more businessmen or government people to fly with us. I felt we'd never open up any new markets unless there was a real shock to get people interested. We needed more business to get out of the red, not higher prices, which would have been the stupid way out."

His decision to cut prices by up to 60 percent on all but a few flights ran contrary to the advice, he said, of U.S. consultants he had hired. Their experience in the United States was with reductions of 10 to 25 percent at Air California, Mohawk and Southwest and, according to Mr. Carlzon, the consultants told him he would lose more money because his increase in business would not make up for the size of his fare cuts.

But Mr. Carlzon believed that he had a strong hand to try drastically lower prices. First, he said, he had not sought the job. Rather, he had been pushed into it and would have quit if the board of directors had not approved his plan. Second, he said, cutting prices could be done immediately and without the approval of the Swedish civil aviation authority.

Mr. Carlzon increased his advertising budget fivefold and started calling his airline "Sweden's new domestic flight system." The personnel, routes and planes were the same, but the prices were very different.

The result has been an overall increase in passengers of 45 percent, with traffic on some flights increasing by 140 to 160 percent. The company will go into the black this year, Mr. Carlzon said, making at least $1.25 million.

"My success pushed the railway into cutting its fares," Mr. Carlzon said. "They had to do it, not only to keep traffic up, but because they would have seemed completely unresponsive to the public if they hadn't, once we had shown it was possible."

By European civil aviation standards, which are highly protectionist — a two-hour flight from Stockholm to London costs more than $300 one way — Mr. Carlzon's activities are almost heretical because they raise the question of why other fares are not reduced without answering it.

"I'm aware of the contradiction and I think the regular airlines would do well to regard our experience as a test for them," he said. "It shows that when you represent creativity and positive solutions, the public responds."

Mr. Carlzon went on television during the recent national election campaign to suggest that Sweden might do well to consider taking some risks in reducing its tax rates. The response in the press was remarkable, and many Swedes think the young businessman could have a political career.

in Region

ken Again

Sept. 24 (UPI) — A mod- or shook the earthquake- Umbria region of cen- today, causing panic but d injuries or damage.

s said the tremor struck at with a force of 5 on the cale of intensity.

he latest of more than 300 s following a major dnesday that leveled at ren villages and killed five the region. Officials said homes were being sent to bria and neighboring egions to help house the 10,000 persons left home-

Rotterdam Court Suspends Retrial Of Accused Nazi

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Sept. 24 (AP) — Citing a report calling accused Nazi war criminal Pieter Menten "a mental and physical wreck," a Rotterdam court today suspended the retrial of the 80-year-old millionaire, a spokesman for the Justice Ministry said. Mr. Menten had been scheduled to go on trial on tomorrow.

The court announced its decision after studying three reports from two court-appointed psychiatrists and a physician. The spokesman said the decision to suspend the trial could be overturned by the Dutch Supreme Court. The public prosecutor will put the matter before the court within three months.

The millionaire art collector is charged with taking part in the executions of at least 20 to 30 Jews and Ukrainians in July, 1941, in the Polish village of Podhorece while attached to a Nazi SS unit.

He had been convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison by an Amsterdam war crimes court on Dec. 14, 1977. The Supreme Court overturned the verdict in June on a technical point and ordered a new trial to be held in Rotterdam.

Mr. Menten, a diabetic who also has a history of heart trouble, collapsed in his home in May as a police officer read him the terms of a warrant for his arrest. In its ruling today, the Rotterdam court said that in the unlikely event that Mr. Menten's health improved, the trial could be held.

Polish Dissident Gets Two Months in Jail

WARSAW, Sept. 24 (AP) — Adam Wojciechowski, a charter member of the Polish chapter of Amnesty International, has been ordered jailed for two months on charges of disturbing the peace, dissident sources said today.

The sources said the 34-year-old dissident was arrested at his father's apartment early last week and convicted two days later.

Associated Press

UNBOUNDED AMBITION — Antonio Leuzzi, 7, gets an instant history lesson as he learns from a prelate and an unidentified woman that a throne does not make a ruler. The youngster had scampered onto the pope's throne while John Paul II had gone off to greet handicapped children at a Vatican audience earlier this week. He got off without a struggle.

Charged With Defrauding Employees

IOS' Cornfeld Goes on Trial in Geneva

GENEVA, Sept. 24 (AP) — Bernard Cornfeld, the founder and former head of the defunct Investors Overseas Services who has been charged with fraud, told a court here today he got into finance because he could not find a job in his original profession as a social worker.

He said he worked in that profession in New York and Philadelphia and returning from there to New York in 1950 could find no other employment than that of a salesman for the mutual fund company Investors Planning Corporation of America.

The defendant was answering questions from the presiding judge of Geneva's Criminal Court of Jurors on the opening day of his trial.

Speaking in halting French and groping for words, Cornfeld, 52, once Geneva's leading foreign celebrity, told the court he then went to Europe on a vacation, found it a promising mutual fund market and, since his employers were not interested, set up his own business in Paris in 1955.

"I started out with 300 dollars. I was alone, in a very small flat," he told court president Pierre Fournier. He said because of French currency restrictions he moved to Geneva, where IOS expanded to an empire of 13,000 salesmen and 4,000 administrative staffers, handling some $2 billion in assets.

IOS began folding in 1970, shortly after its last major operation, the issue of 10 million IOS shares, some sold by company executives to their employees. The prosecution claims Cornfeld committed "professional fraud" in selling part of his own shares to IOS staffers, netting $7.8 million, at a time he must have known the company was headed for disaster and the shares would lose their value.

Cornfeld, who already spent 11 months in a Geneva jail in 1973-74, has consistently denied the charge and fought a six-year-long legal battle to try to avoid prosecution.

His trial by a jury of six men and six women was tentatively set to end in early November, but may last much longer if all witnesses show up to testify. His Geneva defense counsels, Dominique Poncet and Marc Bonnant, say they have called more than 80 witnesses.

State prosecutor Olivier Grandjean has said more than 40 witnesses will testify for the state, and local lawyer Antoine Hafner, representing 350 shareholders, mostly former IOS employees claiming they were defrauded by Cornfeld, said he would call another 40. Mr. Hafner's clients have joined proceedings as civil parties.

Shareholders' Action

In 1971, Cornfeld sold his controlling stock to American financier Robert Vesco, himself now a fugitive from U.S. justice. Mr. Vesco has been charged with milking IOS of more than $220 million.

Cornfeld was provisionally released pending trial in April, 1974, against 5 million Swiss francs bail ($1.4 million at the time), a record in Swiss legal history. He has since spent most of his time at his home in California.

Basque Leader Denounces Assassination of Governor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 24 (UPI) — A Basque leader warned today that the assassination of the military governor of Guipuzcoa (San Sebastian) province yesterday was intended to help provoke an army coup and destroy democracy.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Gonzalez Valles, the military governor here, was shot at noon with a single bullet in the temple, during a seafront stroll in the city. His wife, who was walking beside him, was not hurt.

Later yesterday in the Navarre town of Lecumberri, east of here, a commando that police said presumably belonged to the separatist guerrilla organization ETA attacked barracks of the paramilitary Civil Guard, wounding one person. Officials said that three persons were arrested in connection with the attack.

As Premier Adolfo Suarez held an emergency meeting in Madrid with his principal ministers and the joint chiefs of staff, Carlos Garaicoechea, president of the moderate Basque Nationalist Party, denounced ETA for trying to wreck Spain's still-delicate democracy.

"We are witnessing a determined attempt to destroy democracy and Basque home rule, to provoke a coup that will bring our people suffering and misery again," Mr. Garaicoechea said.

The Basque Communist Party called the assassination "an extremely serious attack on democracy."

Police said today that evidence pointed to ETA. It would be the organization's third murder of a military figure in five days.

Spain's 2.5 million Basques are to vote on Oct. 25 on a home-rule statute that stops short of the independence sought by ETA. The guerrillas have said they will torpedo the referendum with a bloody "Operation September" aimed primarily at the military.

Basque politicians forecast that the statute will be approved by a heavy majority, but they express concern that continued violence could keep many Basques away from the polls.

Poher Meets Soviet Aide

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (UPI) — The speaker of the French Senate, Alain Poher, met in the Kremlin today with Nikolai Tikhonov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Tass reported.

E. Germany Bars Holocaust Series

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP) — East Germany's state-controlled television networks have decided against transmitting the U.S. television series "Holocaust" because it does not tell the full story of Nazi crimes, a Communist official said.

"While this series brought out many aspects of Nazi crimes, particularly against the Jews, we believe that it underplayed many other aspects of Nazi crimes," the deputy minister of culture, Klaus Hoepcke, said.

Mr. Hopecke told foreign newsmen that many East Germans already had seen "Holocaust" when it was telecast by West German television in January. About 80 percent of East Germany's 17 million population can receive West German television.

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What Happened to the Budget

As usual at this time of year, the congressional budget process looks as though it is falling apart. The House doesn't seem to have a majority in favor of anything, and it's already a week over the deadline for its final budget resolution. The Senate has just overridden its Budget Committee on defense spending, and seems to be heading into a collision with the House.

* * *

But, in fact, the new and reformed budget process, now in its fourth year, is working well. It is maintaining discipline on the committees, and it is forcing the central questions of policy to explicit votes on the floor. This year the central questions are defense spending and tax cuts, and so far all of the decisions — in the Senate to raise the defense budget, and in both houses to postpone the tax cuts — have been the right ones.

Until 1975, Congress parceled the budget out to the committees and never attempted to put it back together. In the Senate this year, several of the more powerful committees engaged in a rebellion to recover some of their lost discretion. They deliberately and unrepentantly overran the limits that the Senate as a whole had voted last spring. But the Budget Committee courageously stood its ground against all comers and, in long Democratic Party caucuses last week, forced the others to retreat. The Agriculture and Veterans Affairs Committees took appeals to the floor, and lost. The Budget Act of 1974 is that rarest of birds, a reform that actually works.

Republicans in both houses have been pushing tax reduction. But any significant drop in taxes, in the present circumstaoces, would be inflationary if it were not balanced by a similar drop in spending. The Republican sponsors of these plans said that they favored less spending. But that would be neither desirable nor, as a practical matter, possible in a year when unemployment will be rising. There's an interesting and faintly comic reversal of roles here, with the Republicans shouting for tax cuts to generate growth while the Democrats grimly stick, with well justified caution, to the stony paths of fiscal rectitude.

* * *

The increase in the defense budget was a considered choice by the Senate, and a wise one. The country's commitment to an annual 3 percent increase above the inflation rate is a longstanding one, and has to be kept. There's no joy to raising defense outlays, but neither are they an intolerable burden. In proportion to either the total federal budget or the entire economic output of the United States, defense spending next year will be substantially less than it was before the Vietnam war. Next year, with the Senate's increase, spending for defeose would be about 5.2 per cent of the gross national product. In 1964, it was 8 percent. It would be pleasanter if the Soviet Union were exercising restraint in the deployment of its weapoos, permitting relaxation here. But, unfortunately, that is not the world in which we are all living.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mexican Gas: Bargain?

At last, the United States and Mexico have a deal on natural gas. The initial price, $3.62 per thousand cubic feet, is steep. But in the context of the agreement, it is a bargain.

* * *

In a compromise worked out last week after two years of often bitter negotiation, the price of Mexican gas to the United States will be tied to the world price of heavy industrial fuel oil. This is less than what the Mexicans wanted — a link to much more expensive diesel-quality fuel. But they got more than the current price of $2.25 in the United States. And because this agreement is likely to lead to higher prices for imported Canadian gas, too, the total impact on U.S. gas bills will be great.

Nonetheless, Americans have reason to cheer. Unlike the Mideast oil that it will effectively replace, the Mexican gas will be relatively secure from terror or revolution. And once its huge investment has been made in a pipeline to the Texas border, Mexico will be as committed economically to selling gas to the United States as the United States is to buying it.

By any sophisticated measure of costs, moreover, expensive Mexican gas will still be cheaper than OPEC oil. With the world's oil production stretched tight, every demand for an extra barrel tempts the cartel to raise the price of all barrels. A shift in demand of just 3 or 4 percent from OPEC crude to an alternate fuel could mean the difference between today's $23 oil and the $30 to $40 coveted by the cartel's radical members. Mexican gas will almost surely pay for itself many times over in less onerous charges for imported crude.

Hardly less important is the potential political benefit of this agreement. It should lead to improved relations with Mexico on many other issues. It would be unrealistic to expect quick solutions to the illegal border crossings or the restrictions oo imports of Mexican vegetables. Nor can it be expected that Mexico will suddenly tailor its oil production to suit Yankee convenience. But the controversy over gas has been blocking accommodation in the other areas and could well have meant big trouble in the future.

* * *

The United States will pay dearly to import natural gas from Mexico. It would have paid even more dearly by not importing it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paying for the Papal Visit

No one knows how much Pope John Paul II's week-long U.S. visit will end up costing — or even how to calculate the cost. But already who picks up the tab has become a subject of considerable unnecessary controversy in three cities. Some religious and civil-liberties groups in Philadelphia and Boston are challenging — or nit-picking — proposals by governments in these cities to spend public money on facilities connected with outdoor papal masses; and in New York, local and Roman Catholic officials have been locked in negotiations over who will pay for what.

* * *

But by and large, here in Washington and in Chicago and Des Moines, these details are being handled as they should be: without making a separation-of-church-and-state issue out of the logistics. Spending by a city for the smoothest and safest handling of a major event is a legitimate secular municipal function. Even a spokesman for Americans United for Separation of Church and State has agreed that there is nothing wrong with using public money for clean-up, police overtime, police protection and traffic control.

Playing host to world figures and huge turnouts is indeed expensive, as District of Columbia officials regularly remind us when they are haggling with Congress for more federal help with the bills. Still, here in Washington, whether it is the pope, angry U.S. farmers, anti-war demonstrators or civil-rights marchers, public spending for special services is considered normal and esseotial. Much of the hair-splitting in other cities over the papal-visit expenses has to do with whether public money should pay for platforms from which the pope will celebrate outdoor masses. That's a long reach for a constitutional controversy, and not worth it.

* * *

Far better is the kind of cooperation that separate church and state groups here are demonstrating in their planning. For example, there will be a chaio-link fence surrounding the stage and altar from which the pope will say the mass on the Mall and extending to other nearby areas. The police recommended the fence, estimated to cost about $25,000; the church has agreed to pay for the portion around the stage and altar. To help clean up, the church plans to produce hundreds of Scouts for volunteer duty. This approach to the visit is a lot more sensible — and helpful to all taxpayers — than a drawn-out argument and threats of legal action.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 25, 1904

NAPLES — Mount Vesuvius last night presented a grandiose spectacle. The eruption of molten matter was so great that the summit of the mountain appeared to be incandescent. The force of the eruption is apparently stationary, but seismic apparatus records a great agitation. The probability of the collapse of the cone has diminished. The crater is chiefly vomiting forth scoria and large stones, which are thrown to a height of 600 meters and fall in various directions. It is prohibited to ascend beyond the lower station of the funicular railway, on which traffic has been interrupted, but there is a great influx of visitors.

Fifty Years Ago
September 25, 1929

PARIS — Parisians learned yesterday that Benito Mussolini had forbidden all Italians to play poker on the ground that the game not only was foreign, but was not conducive to good Italianism. Clement Vautel, columnist in the Journal, questioned this move. "We have often heard that Mussolini wishes to create a new type of Italian, one who would repeat voluntarily: 'We will be infinitely calm, we will talk little. Enough noisy demonstrations, enough fruitless bragging!' Poker is the school of calm, silence, and self-control, and to bluff with success, one must be at once a daring and an impassive man, which represents Mussolini's ideal."

Alternative to MX: the SUM

By Mark O. Hatfield

WASHINGTON — President Carter has embraced the controversial defense theory which claims that the Soviet Union will be able by the 1980s to destroy 90 percent of U.S. land-based missiles (ICMBs) in a surprise attack. The president has called this "our most pressing strategic problem." His solution was to order production of a mobile MX missile, the most lethal weapon in U.S. history.

Unfortunately, the president has chosen one of the slowest, most expensive and strategically destabilizing solutions to the perceived vulnerability problem. The best possible choice would be to make the existing Minuteman ICBM force mobile aboard small submarines in U.S. coastal waters.

This proposal, known as the Shallow Underwater Missile System (SUM), offers dramatic strengths compared with land-based deployment of the MX. The 550 Minuteman-3 missiles could be carried by 138 small submarines, nearly identical to the German Type 600 submarine now in operation.

Patrol

This submarine force would patrol the U.S. coastal waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, which offer one-half-million square miles of protected, navigable area. The Minuteman-3 missiles aboard the submarines would continue to offer a wide range of stragetic options, retain their present high degree of accuracy, while being able to stay in direct contact with strategic command centers in times of crisis. In short, the SUM proposal with the existing ICBM forces maintains all the positive features of the land-based MX proposal while retaining nooe of its glaring weaknesses.

For example, defense specialist Richard Garwin recently indicated to me that the Minuteman-3 force could be rapidly modified and deployed aboard these 450-ton submarines. The first missile deployment could be achieved by 1984, with the entire force at sea by 1986. As a result, the U.S. ICBM force would be invulnerable at the very time the Soviet counterforce threat will become severe.

By contrast, even the best Air Force estimates conclude that the full MX force will not be deployed before September, 1989 — a decade from now.

But serious problems are working against the 1989 deadline. No fewer than 33 federal laws will bear on the problems of land acquisition along To build and operate the MX "racetrack" scheme, the fourth-largest city in Nevada will have to be built and maintained in the middle of the desert.

Costs

Construction will require some 600,000 tons of cement, 32 to 48 million tons of sand, 210 million gallons of liquid asphalt, 125 million gallons of petroleum fuel and 17.9 billion gallons of water. At a minimum, then, the president's decision to deploy the MX will cause an unnecessary, 3- to 4-year delay in solving what he terms "our most pressing strategic problem."

Even with the substantial environmental and construction problems to be addressed, the Air Force assures Congress that the MX system can be built for about $30 billion. Other estimates range as high as $50 billion.

By contrast, Garwin's estimate on the cost for a fully operational Minuteman-3 force in the SUM concept is less than $12 billion. The billions saved by placing Minuteman-3 missiles at sea could be used to ease the burgeoning U.S. deficit or the U.S. dangerous dependence on foreign oil.

The Air Force is already advancing the proposal that the United States may be forced to place an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system around the MX site in the late 1980s to protect it against a large increase in Soviet warheads, an expensive addition to long-term MX costs.

With the U.S. forces at sea, no such costly abandonment of the ABM treaty would be necessary. What's more, SUM would be easily verifiable and would not hold millions of U.S. citizens hostage to a Soviet counterforce attack.

Once deployed, the 200 MX missiles will increase the already immense explosive power of our ICBMs by over 400 percent, giving the United States the ability to destroy every Soviet ICBM site in a surprise attack. Even after such a counterforce strike, the United States would retain an overwhelming residual force equal to hundreds of thousands of Hiroshima bombs.

But the difference between a theoretical U.S. and Soviet first-strike capability is dramatic. Fully 70 percent of Soviet warheads rest on their land-based missiles. By contrast, some 25 percent of U.S. warheads are carried by our ICBMs. Put plainly, the preemptive strike posed by the MX against the Soviet arsenal would dwarf the much-vaunted Soviet threat against U.S. ICBMs.

Maximum Protection

In response, the Russians will be forced to make one or more strategically dangerous decisions. Options could include launching their ICBMs on warning of attack, which would greatly increase the tension in any crisis; abrogating the ABM treaty to deploy an anti-missile system to protect their ICBMs; deploying their own mobile system, which may not be verifiable; or attacking the United States preemptively in a crisis for fear that the United States might use MX to destroy Soviet ICBMs in their silos. As a result, every international crisis would carry with it a heightened risk of nuclear war.

The present Minuteman-3 force poses no such first-strike capability. Deploying the force aboard coastal submarines will ensure the full range of strategic options short of a first-strike counterforce threat, while offering maximum protection from Soviet attack.

Finally, by protecting our missiles while not proceeding with the MX, the United States could accept a proposal considered by both sides during SALT discussions to establish a moratorium on new land-based missiles. This would be a major step toward a more comprehensive moratorium on deployment of additional strategic systems. Such a moratorium is essential if the United States is to exert the moral authority necessary to halt frightening proliferation of nuclear weapons among Third World nations. The SUM/Minuteman-3 alternative to the MX will save billions, enhance the protection of U.S. strategic forces aod offer hope that effective controls can finally be placed on the burgeoning arms race.

Mark O. Hatfield, a Republican senator from Oregon, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

U.S. Presidency: Myth and Reality

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The crisis of the Carter presidency is actually a crisis of the institution of the presidency. It would be reassuring, but mistaken, to think that if Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., or John Connolly or Gen. Alexander Haig, took nver, all would once again be well in U.S. government. The probability is that a successor to Carter would also be destroyed, as three of our four last presidents already have been brought down, only Gerald Ford was spared during his brief term.

The three have all been victims of the same thing, the gap between the real power of the presidency and its myth of power. Lyndon Johnson was ruined because he believed that he could remake, in a fundamental way, the political condition of Vietnam. He did not set out to dominate South Vietnam. It is probable that the United States could have occupied Vietnam and militarily controlled its cities and communications for as long as it wanted. He wanted rather to give Vietnam one kind of political society in place of another.

Fall of Johnson

The geopoliticians in the White House and State Department of the time, and the military people, told Johnson that to do this was necessary, and that the United States could accomplish it. It could not; and Johnson fell. He was a victim of bad political judgment of what the country really wanted and needed.

But more significant was his, and his associates', miscalculation of the power possessed by an U.S. president. Johnson's critics later accused him of *machismo*, confusing foreign policy with a demonstration of virility.

That was cruel, but expressed a perception that the war had in fact come to involve unacknowledged questions of national, and presidential, potence and impotence.

Richard Nixon was the second victim of the myth of presidential power. He uttered the unforgettable statement of the myth — significantly, by posing it in terms of the threat of impotence. He said that the United States had to invade Cambodia to demonstrate that the United States was not a pitiful, helpless giant.

When Nixon created what amounted to a secret police operation from the White House, leading to Watergate and his destruction, this was because he actually felt himself weak. He felt his power checked; he had to re-establish it against the threat of his political opponents, the press, the liberals, disloyal officials, all of whom had to be spied upon, controlled, neutralized, if the president was to remain the most powerful man on earth.

Then came Jimmy Carter. He promised that he would us president's power to do goo wanted to protect human throughout the world, enc abuses of government in Wa ton, make presidential powe people's power. He tried to u power to impose virtue upon o He tried to make the leaders Soviet Union change the way deal with their domestic critic opponents, to make the Sh Iran and Gen. Somoza practic liberties and representative go ment, even to convert Gen. P South Korea to the Southern ist persuasion. He met frustr At the same time he found hi unable, even to do the pra things people wanted of him overcome the effects of the e crisis, halt inflation, create jobs, get the Soviet soldiers c Cuba and the Cubans out of A

All three of these men were ed expecting — and expected become the most powerful m earth. The president of the U States, Nixon once declared, is the leader of the Soviet Union of the two members of the mo elusive club in the world. Bu club has proved a disappoinn Each of these presidents found self thwarted, and then rejecte by vote or by poll — by the p who had elected him. So much had been expected of him.

The dilemma of the modern presidency is that as the app power of the office has soared also the expectations attached — the political and economic cies which serve it vastly enla weapons of global devastation at its command — its practical er has increased hardly at all real power may even have shr President Carter is probably able to do what he wants, a things which matter most to vidual Americans, than was Fr lin Roosevelt 35 ago, or Dwigh senhower.

Inflated

What people want from a dent is today unreasonably infl The men who hold this offic want it, are made the victims o realizable expectations of p and mastery. The discord bet the myth of presidential power the reality has become very des tive.

The latest passionate popula vestment of hope in Sen. Kenne presidential candidacy shows once more these unfulfillable ex tations are being displaced u still another man. But he too, i is elected, will surely disappoin people. The difference bet what people want from a presi and what he can give has bec too wide to overcome; and th note of hysteria has entered political behavior.

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Out, Damned Spot

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — That Henry Kissinger did not welcome a documented account of his role in the Cambodian tragedy was no surprise. But few would have guessed at the depths of anxiety and anger he revealed in a letter to the editor of The Economist, excerpted Sunday in The New York Times.

"Obscene" and "absurd" were among the adjectives he used in attacking William Shawcross's book, "Sideshow: Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia." His 2,000-word letter may well have been a preview of the material he has added to his own book to answer Shawcross. If so, those who expected a serious confrontation on the issues will be disappointed. For the letter attacks a book that Shawcross did not write, avoiding the hard questions.

"The basic point of Shawcross's book," Kissinger says, is that two American actions — the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969 and the incursion in 1970 — "explain or justify the Khmer Rouge massacres of 2 to 3 million Cambodians in 1975. I find this obscene."

The only obscenity lies in Kissinger's suggestion that Shawcross would in any way "justify" the murderous behavior of the Khmer Rouge. Joe McCarthy might have shied at uttering that smear. Shawcross has persistently exposed the Khmer Rouge horrors, resisting apologists for the regime and urging international action on behalf of its victims.

What the Shawcross book actually argues is that U.S. policy over five years starting in 1970 created conditions for the rise of the Khmer Rouge. In March, 1970, Prince Sihanouk, the long-time leader of Cambodia, was overthrown by a right-wing coup under Lon Nol. The Nixon-Kissinger policy thereafter was to prop Lon Nol up by extensive U.S. intervention, military and economic.

B-52s and other U.S. planes dropped 539,129 tons of bombs on Cambodia, more than three times the tonnage that fell on Japan in World War II. (The bombing cost the United States $7 billion.) Thousands of square miles of what had been fertile land, dotted with villages, were devastated.

U.S. Intervention

U.S. money paid for a huge, ineffective Cambodian army. With that dependence came corruption. By 1973, the United States was paying more than $750,000 every month to "phantoms" — nonexistent soldiers whose pay went into the pockets of their officers. More than 2 million of Cambodia's 7 million people became refugees; they got very little official U.S. aid.

By all accounts there were no more than a few thousand Khmer Rouge soldiers in 1970 — Sihanouk says a few hundred. U.S. intervention produced ruin and corruption that nourished the revolutionaries until they won in 1975. Sihanouk says of Kissinger and Nixon: "They created the Khmer Rouge."

In short, the policy, however sincerely intended, had disastrous results. And all along Kissinger was advised that it would. A succession of senior diplomats who knew something about the subject told him so. They paid for telling unwelcome truth.

Marshall Green, assistant secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, warned after the 1970 coup that it would be "very risky" for the United States to become involved; he was denied the job for which he had prepared, ambassador to Japan. Emory Swank, ambassador to Cambodia from 1970 to 1973, could get no job in the State Department. Advice from his successor, John Gunther Dean, was treated with scorn by Kissinger. Under terrible strain near the end in 1975, Dean burst out to reporters: "I've got orders to fight to the last Cambodian."

In his letter, Kissinger argues that North Vietnam would have taken over Cambodia in 1970 if we had not acted. "Cambodia," he says, "would have been engulfed in 1970 instead of 1975."

Terrible Price

It is certainly possible that North Vietnam would have moved all the way to overthrow Lon Nol in 1970. But if Cambodia had come under Communist control then, it would have been a very different group of Communists from the madmen inherited the chaos in 1975 — a war that destroyed the coun agriculture and rent the fabri the society.

In any event, the way to communism in Cambodia was dently not the way that Kissi pursued with such merciless The real question is the one he not face in his letter: Why did not move immediately, in 1970 bring back Sihanouk, the one who had kept Cambodia relati intact for years and who might h been able to restore a kind peace?

His letter, in its protestati shows that Kissinger knows so thing of the terrible price paid his Cambodian policy. Shawc paints a devastating picture of intellectual proving his toughn insisting that bombers m planned strikes even when the m tary saw no need for them.

The Shawcross book has star to peel away the layers of mend ty. There will be other books, other subjects. But Cambodia, in continuing tragedy, is a particul compelling example of a policy disregards human consequences.

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Letters

View on Taxes

U.S. citizens living abroad have been fighting a losing battle against unjust U.S. tax laws. Perhaps the approach has been wrong. Although taxing nonresidents on their personal income is obviously unjust, isn't the income tax itself equally unjust for residents as well as nonresidents? Doesn't it give the government an insidious power over those it was meant to serve? If so, an alternative is needed.

The alternative to income tax is an *expenditure tax*, which would tax money when it is spent instead of when it is earned. This would have many advantages which cannot be gone into here due to limited space; the reader is asked to meditate upon them himself. But how can reform of the present tax laws be accomplished?

Henry David Thoreau recommended "civil disobedience." "Unjust laws exist: Shall we be content to obey them, or shall we endeavor to amend them, and obey them until we have succeeded, or shall we transgress them at once?" Most people, Thoreau maintained, think that if they resist, the remedy would be worse than the evil, but this is the government's fault. "Why does it not encourage its citizens to be on the alert to point out its faults? . . . Why does it always crucify Christ, and excommunicate Copernicus and Luther, and pronounce Washington and Franklin rebels" (and Gandhi, Tolstoy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Thoreau)?

The evident injustice of taxation of nonresidents could provide the impulse for a wide-ranging tax reform. What would happen if 10,000 men and women refused to pay income taxes on two grounds: 1) they are nonresidents and 2) they are convinced of the evil inherent in the government's power to collect taxes on personal income? Would the State put 10,000 such brave individuals in prison? Possibly, but, as Thoreau so aptly put it, "Under a government which imprisons unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison." The resident citizens of the United States (and other countries) should also be awakened to the injustice imposed on them when they meet the tax collector every year. When this happens, overseas residents will have found their true allies.

FRANK THOMAS SMITH.
Oberursel, West Germany.

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News Analysis

ight, Ultraconservatives Resist Botha on Reforms

By Caryle Murphy

ANNESBURG (WP) — A nd unexpected approach to Africa's troubled race rela- threatening to bring Prime r Pieter Botha more political than the governmental scan- plagued the first six months dministration.

trouble is coming from the ing of Mr. Botha's ruling al Party and white ultracon- e groups increasingly im- with his conciliatory, mildly st response to the demands ountry's black majority.

a policy that is putting Mr. n double jeopardy. Already, rs here say, it has raised ex- ns among blacks that, if un- could result in worse rela- tween the races than before.

Botha has launched a wide elations effort to promote ace relations and make re- shionable, but he has been n details of changes he in- make.

r, he has given his minister k affairs, Piet Koornhof, for attempts to bridge the alienation between black and the government. Mr. also has initiated some re- the country's labor laws to r example, legal status to nions. Government officials licated privately that there e piecemeal reforms of this o come.

Held Firm

Mr. Botha initiated the pol- succeeding John Vorster as minister a year ago, Mr. as refused to back down un- ing pressure from the right

se of this stand, some ob- eel, Mr. Botha may see the se of the ultraconservatives itical force rather than the tance they have been until ny government supporters have registered their dis- with Mr. Botha's policy by way from the polls in three yelections, while others the ultraconservative Her- nified) National Party. The no seats in Parliament but o be gaining support.

ght-wing backlash indicates w difficult meaningful going to be in South Afri- c for the last 30 years ve been brought up on the Party's propaganda that l was the solution to the race problem.

while, some black leaders iously giving Mr. Botha r his new approach. But main uncnthusiastic about am because it falls short of a lasting solution to South Africa's core political problem — the whites' resistance to black demands for majority rule.

"Must Adapt"

So far, Mr. Botha's campaign has centered on jolting whites out of their complacency and persuading them that they must change if they are to survive in a country where they are outnumbered by blacks five to one.

"We must adapt or die," Mr. Botha said at a recent rally. He became the first white leader to warn publicly that "revolution is not a remote possibility" in South Africa. "It can only be averted if the government looks at the interest of all population groups and not just the whites," he added.

That was an unusual message from a man who, when he succeeded Mr. Vorster last Sept. 28, brought to the job a hawkish image as minister of defense, a post he still holds.

To emphasize his plea for more understanding between black and white, Mr. Botha recently toured the eight homelands or reserves that the government has set aside for blacks and the sullen all-black township of Soweto, where clashes three years ago between students and police left hundreds dead.

As a test of the Botha administration's sincerity, blacks will be closely watching how it reacts to a move by Soweto's popular leader Nthato Motlana. The black physician recently laid a formal charge of defamation against a white mining union chief who told a newspaper that "blacks were like baboons."

The incident illustrates how Mr. Botha's new approach has put him in a vise. If authorities prosecute the right-wing labor leader, Arrie Paulus, who already has criticized the government for dropping restrictions that kept blacks out of certain jobs, Mr. Botha may face a crescendo of criticism from the right. If Mr. Paulus is not prosecuted, blacks will wonder what Mr. Botha's talk of love and reconciliation is all about.

Key Differences

Behind Mr. Botha's reformist direction lie some key differences in perception between himself and Mr. Vorster.

"Vorster scoffed at the idea of revolution in South Africa," said a white reporter. "Even after [the disturbances in] Soweto, he said it was an isolated incident."

Besides recognizing the real danger of black discontent at home, Mr. Botha has realized that, as he put it, "there is a relationship between South Africa's domestic policies and its international strategic option." He warned that wars and revolution would "put our security forces before an impossible task."

If Mr. Vorster ever realized this link, he never acted on it. Instead, he forestalled internal reform and attempted to improve South Africa's standing abroad by a detente with chosen Black African states and by a covert multimillion-dollar propaganda scandal and Mr. Vorster's downfall in disgrace.

Mr. Botha not only has steered his administration intact through that scandal, displaying more political skill than expected, but he has also shifted his government's attention from contacts abroad to improving the situation at home.

Slap at Vorster

In a slap at Mr. Vorster's pandering to the right, Mr. Botha recently said, "I will lead from the front, not from the back." He reportedly has told party insiders that he does not care if the National Party loses some seats to its ultraconservative rival party, apparently hoping to compensate for the loss by picking up support from English-speaking voters and by gaining the cooperation of some blacks in his plans for the future.

"It points to a shift away from the politics of the tribe to the politics of survival," said newly elected opposition leader Frederick Van Zyl Slabert of the Progressive Federal Party. "The National Party is no longer prepared to move ahead at the pace of the slowest Afrikaner. Its primary concern is no longer to maintain Afrikaner identity, but to make the transition necessary for survival," Mr. Slabert said.

Political analysts note that Mr. Botha's policy resembles the process initiated by the white minority in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, in which the white minority government sought black allies from the most conservative element of the population while resisting demands for fundamental change from the militant section.

Many blacks warn that this will not be enough.

"If he is talking seriously about stopping the revolution, then he must talk about equal citizenship and full political participation for blacks and fundamental economic and social change," said Allan Boesack, a colored (mixed race) minister and black consciousness advocate.

"He may delay the revolution by doing the things he proposes, but he won't stop it," added a black trade union organizer.

Carter Holds White House Talks With Nicaragua Junta Members

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI) — President Carter met today with two members of Nicaragua's ruling junta, which has been offered military aid that includes the training of Sandinista guerrillas at U.S. bases in Panama.

After the 30-minute session, Mr. Carter posed in the White House Rose Garden with Daniel Ortega and Alfonso Robelo, two of the five-member junta now in the United States.

Although Mr. Carter and the Nicaraguans did not talk to reporters, the junta earlier indicated it would not accept the U.S. offer to train members of its army in Panama.

The offer was made in hopes of blunting antagonism from the Sandinistas, who forced former President Anastasio Somoza into exile and agreed to set up the bipartisan junta.

The training program would have been similar to training that was provided for the Nicaraguan National Guard under Gen. Somoza.

Request for Aid

Nicaragua has asked Washington for military aid and the administration wants to provide some kind of package that will keep the United States from being cut off from the leftist-backed government.

The meeting was set up "to discuss the basis for strengthening cooperative relations between the United States and Nicaragua," a White House spokesman said.

White House envoys negotiated the settlement that ended the fighting in the nation earlier this year.

The Nicaraguan group attended a United Nations General Assembly meeting before flying to Washington as guests of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on hemispheric affairs.

Italian Civil Servants To Get Pay Increases

ROME, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — Italy's 3.5 million state employees won a major victory today when the government agreed to pay them inflation-indexed pay increases four times a year.

The deal, which gives them the same status as other Italian workers, will cost the government an estimated $5 billion in extra pay increases next year, government sources said.

The state employees, who received inflation-linked increases only twice a year in the past, will also receive a lump-sum of 250,000 lire ($300) to compensate this year's inflation rate, currently running at 16 per cent.

United Press International

HIGH TEA — Marmots take advantage of a friendly hiker and enjoy a snack near Swiss alpine resort of Saas-Fee. Tourist board says animals like carrots and peanuts.

Pope Paul VI Was Hurt in Attack In Manila in 1970, Ex-Aide Says

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Ending nine years of silence, the secretary to the late Pope Paul VI has disclosed that the pontiff was wounded during an assassination attempt at Manila Airport in 1970.

Monsignor Pasquale Macchi, the pope's personal secretary for 15 years, said yesterday that Benjamin Mendoza Y Amor, a Bolivian, wounded Pope Paul in the chest when he lunged at him with a knife Nov. 27, 1970.

Pope Paul, then 73, was arriving in Manila on a six-city Asian tour when Mendoza, a 35-year-old self-styled surrealist painter, cried "Death to superstition" and attacked him from a receiving line. Mendoza was disguised as a priest.

The Vatican staunchly denied reports the pontiff had been wounded. Pope Paul died of a heart attack in August of last year.

But Monsignor Macchi, speaking at commemorative services in Milan's cathedral, recalled the incident, saying:

"If you ask me what the pope's most beautiful smile was, it came during the attack in Manila. After I pushed back the assailant, who had wounded Paul in the chest, fortunately not lethally, I turned to face the pope.

"I will never forget his sweet smile. And when he met my eyes, it was as if he was chastising me for the violence with which I pulled the attacker away to the police. It was as if he was enjoying a moment of inspired joy."

Monsignor Macchi did not describe the extent of the wound. Mendoza served a four-year prison sentence for attempted murder.

Monsignor Macchi also said Pope Paul often wore a painful sackcloth undergarment during religious ceremonies as a symbol of penitence. "He used it from the time of his youth," he said, "and kept it jealously hidden."

Independence Vote Drive

Simplistic Appeals Cover Complex Issues in Quebec

By Henry Giniger

GATINEAU, Quebec (NYT) — Across the Ottawa River from Canada's capital, motorists leaving or entering this Quebec bedroom suburb receive a confusing picture of the French-speaking province's political future.

On Maloney Boulevard, those driving to work in Ottawa are getting a federalist message: "*Le Canada j'y suis, j'y reste*" on a large billboard ("Canada, that's where I am, that's where I'll stay"). The appeal of this message from a federalist to stay in Canada would appear to be strong among those whose paychecks are from the federal government.

The same motorists returning in the evening from their federal government office get a different message on the reverse side of the billboard: "*La souveraineté-association c'est vivre d'égal à égal.*" The Parti Quebecois, now in power in Quebec, is thus explaining that its double proposal for sovereignty, together with an economic association with Canada, means living as equals.

Propaganda War

The signs now going up all over the province are the opening salvo of what is expected to be an increasingly intense propaganda war connected with a referendum on the independence question, scheduled for next spring. The simple messages cover complex and confusing positions that the opposing forces appear to be having some trouble in clarifying.

Both sides are operating on a thesis regularly confirmed by opinion polls that the population of Quebec does not want outright independence if it would mean a rupture of relations with Canada, particularly in the economic field. There is also a shared assumption that the Quebecois are not happy with things as they are. Much of the confusion arises from the fact that both sides are promising them that their relations with Canada will not be broken.

Next month, the Quebec provincial government will issue a paper setting forth its final position on sovereignty and association. It is expected to follow closely the stand adopted at a Parti Quebecois convention in June, when it was agreed that what should be submitted to voters should be a form of political sovereignty, limited by the need to maintain close ties and to share institutions with the rest of Canada within a common market.

The billboards reflect the idea that what the Parti Quebecois wants is not to break Quebec's ties with Canada, but to rearrange them so as to gain equality between "two founding peoples, the French and the English."

Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, after a meeting of his party's deputies in Riviere du Loup, cited the slogan "*d'egal a egal*" (as equals) as an example of why the Parti Quebecois thinks it will win the referendum. The slogan corresponds to popular sentiment, according to the premier, since the polls have shown that 75 percent to 80 percent of Quebecois think that equality of the two peoples "ought to be an obvious thing."

The argument of the opposition forces is that there is no way of remaining closely tied to the rest of Canada except under a federal system in which Quebec is one of 10 provinces. The proposed association is rejected by those seeking a break with Canada, the opposition argument goes, so that the proposal of the Parti Quebecois is reduced to simple separation with all the economic consequences this would entail.

"This is why, if the government was really transparent, it would simply ask Quebecois, 'Are you for or against the independence of Quebec,' " Claude Ryan, leader of the Quebec Liberal Party said at a recent party meeting.

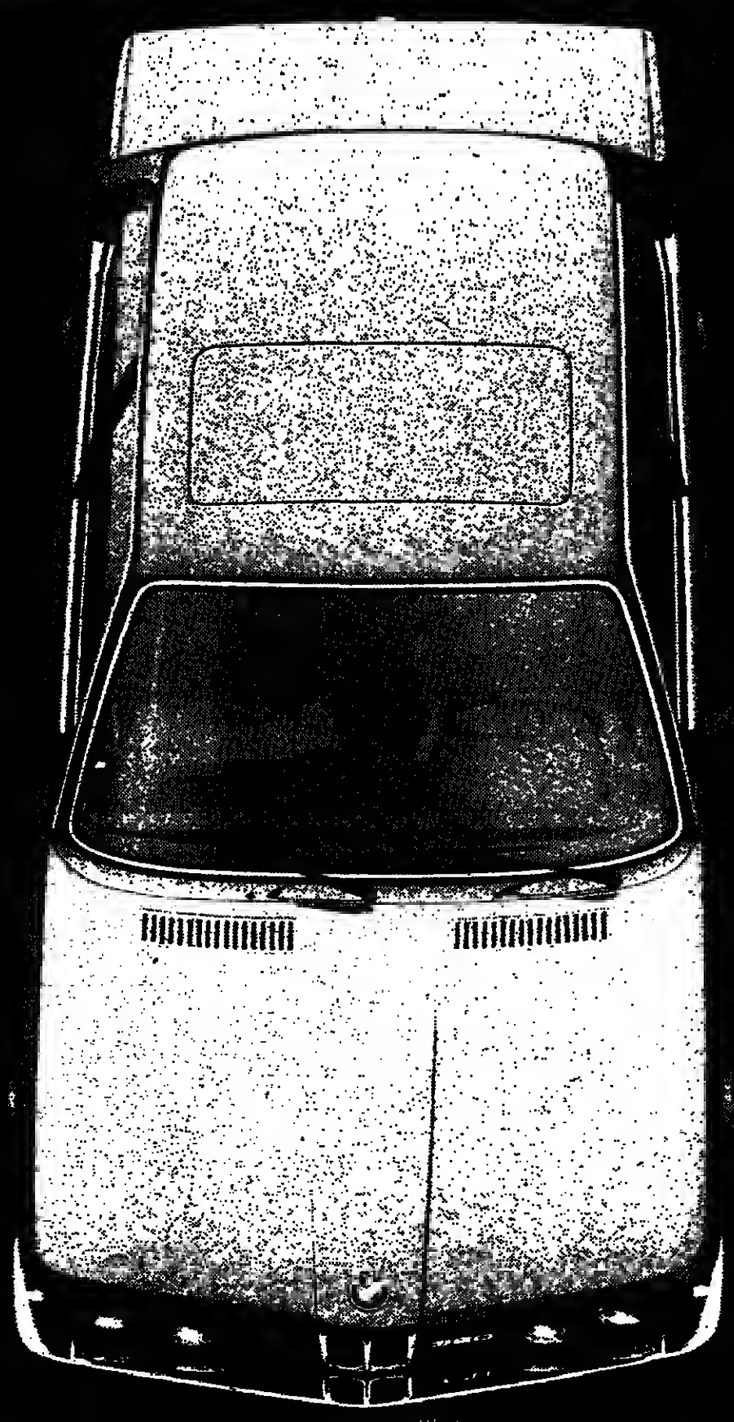
But the provincial government continues to reject the suggestion that it is separatist. It does not think that Quebecois are ready for outright independence, although some officials think they might be if the rest of Canada continues to reject Quebec's overtures for association among equals. Consequently, the specific referendum question, to be announced just before Christmas, is not expected to be as simple as Mr. Ryan would like.

Ghana Returns To Democracy

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — Ghana returned to parliamentary democracy today after eight years of military rule.

Lt. Jerry Rawlings, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council chairman, pledged to assist the new president, Hilla Limann, to bring about social change.

Lt. Rawlings, who had ruled since a coup ousted the military government of Frederick Akuffo on June 4, said in a television and radio broadcast last night: "The ship of state is reeling through turbulent waters. The rudder now passes over to a new captain and crew."



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London Music

Legrand's Movie Themes — With a Heroic Touch

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 24 (IHT) — "Michael Legrand's Movie Themes" was the heading on the program for last night's concert by the London Symphony Orchestra in Royal Festival Hall. What actually took place would have provided an appropriate climax for a movie with score by Michael Legrand — and with Legrand himself as the hero.

The lights dimmed, and a capacity audience settled back for the familiar extravaganza of Michael Legrand conducting, playing (piano) and singing his amiable way through a potpourri of concert excerpts from the movie scores that have won him heaven knows how many Academy and Grammy awards and nominations over the past 15 years. Then the concert's promoter, Derek Rawden, appeared to announce that Legrand had been incapacitated by an accident, that his place as conductor would be taken by Peter Knight, but that Legrand had insisted on being present, and would preside at the piano.

Whereupon an obviously very infirm Legrand made his obviously painful way through the orchestra, assisted at each step, and came to rest, sitting bolt upright, on the piano stool. Once there, he played and played — nothing wrong between shoulders and hands — but then at the interval one could see that as he reached the bottom of a ramp he was solicitously eased into a wheelchair.

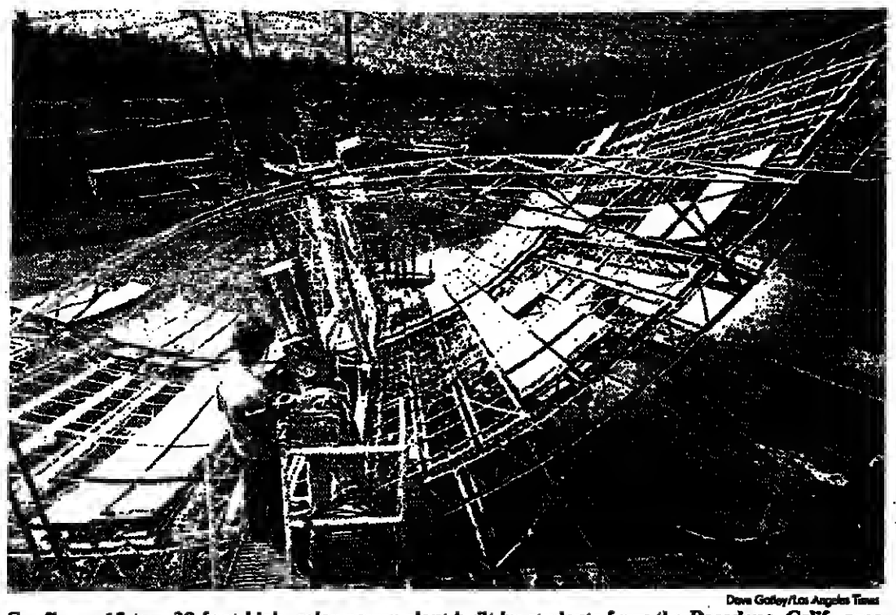
It all began, one learned, just a few days ago on a tennis court in Paris, where Legrand was relaxing between rehersals for the recently opened stage production of his most famous opus, the opera-movie "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg." He had stretched too far for a backhand, and collapsed, a disc colliding with the sciatic nerve.

What he accomplished as a pianist, last night, encased from the waist up in a plaster cast, was truly astonishing, not least a final set of jazz improvisations on the theme song of "The Umbrellas of Cherborg," known in English as "I Will Wait for You."

The main course on the program was a 28-minute concert suite from "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg" (recently recorded by the LSO), which left one waiting rather too long for "I Will Wait for You."

The most substantial offering was a set of severely classical variations for two pianos and orchestra on the theme from "The Go-Between," including a fugue — or at least a fugato — that would certainly have won an approving nod from Nadia Boulanger, who once reckoned Legrand to be her "star pupil."

But perhaps Legrand should be reminded of the gent who was heard to observe: "If I ever have a heart attack on the tennis court, it will be because I was crossing the court on my way to the bar."



Dave Gotley/Los Angeles Times

Sunfire, a 15-ton, 30-foot-high, solar power plant built by students from the Pasadena, Calif., area, will be donated to the residents of Pitcairn Island who pay $300 a barrel for hard-to-get diesel fuel. The students also plan to market a smaller version for $5,000 that can meet a household's needs.

Solar Energy

California Students Tinker With a Sunny Future

By Sandra Blakeslee

PASADENA, Calif. — A group of Pasadena students who set out to prove that the government is full of baloney about the cost of solar energy has succeeded in building a solar collector and generator that produces five kilowatts of electricity, a feat the government says is quite respectable.

"The fact they are producing electricity using this technology is an admirable first step," said Al Marriott of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, where government research on such solar collectors is centered.

While the high school and college-age students admit they did not nail down the costs of making electricity from sunlight, they say they learned a lot.

"We could never build another one like it," said Mark White, 20, one foreman of Project Sunfire.

"We've learned stuff that you could never learn without actually going out and doing it," said another foreman, Neil Dipprey, also 20. Most of the parts were scrounged and donated.

However, the young inventors said they have plans to forge a solar future. Along with two others, they founded a company last year called the Solar Dynamo Gang Inc.

The company will manufacture 2-kilowatt solar generators for use in remote places or on rooftops in nearby Los Angeles, Dipprey said. "We want to help people cut the cord to the utility."

A Sun Raider, as the units are called, will sell for $5,000 each. The group is now making special tools to mass-produce the device. Two kilowatts would be enough power for a single-family dwelling, they said.

Sunfire, at five kilowatts, will be enough to run the refrigerators on Pitcairn Island, once the hideout of mutineers who tossed Captain Bligh off the H.M.S. Bounty in 1789. The descendants of the mutineers and their Polynesian wives still live on the island and lead a frugal existence.

Tailor-Made Energy

Solar energy is tailor-made for remote islands such as Pitcairn, Dipprey said. The islanders were being forced to leave home because diesel fuel needed to run Pitcairn's main generator is too expensive. It costs $300 a barrel.

Sunfire is a gift of love, the students said, from their generation to the past generation.

Top priority now is to finish Sunfire, Dipprey said.

The project began five years ago. Frank Broyles, a backyard inventor and solar tinkerer who works at JPL but is not connected with solar projects there, was fed up with government estimates of solar energy costs. "They said a collector would cost $70,000 to $80,000 a kilowatt," he recalled recently. "I said baloney, we can do it for less."

Broyles enlisted the help of a physics class at nearby Cresenta Valley High School in the fall of 1974. It was just after the oil embargo, and the class wanted to demonstrate its concern for the energy crisis, he said.

Shortwave Connection

About the same time, Tom Christian of Pitcairn Island heard about the project via his shortwave radio. (His great-great-great-great-grandfather was Fletcher Christian, who head mutineer on the Bounty.)

"Tom contacted us and asked if they could have it if it worked," Broyles said. The answer was yes. "There really wasn't anything else to do with it," he added.

In the summer of 1975 the Sunfire project was moved onto a back parking lot of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Work proceeds there now on a noninterference basis, meaning after 6 p.m. most evenings and on weekends.

In the five years since the project began, students from numerous schools have drifted in and out of the project. Mark White, also 20 and a leader of the project, estimated that from 200 to 300 students had worked on Sunfire over the last five years.

"Some lose interest," White said, "but most who leave have to go away to school." White entered a local junior college to be near the project.

Sunfire is a grand structure, a steel cradle of mirrors focusing sunlight to create steam to drive a steam engine which in turn powers an electric generator.

Many of its parts once served other purposes. The bottom half of the steam engine was cannibalized from a Honda motorcycle. An old meatpacking plant and a Model-T Ford were among the sources of steel for the support structure.

Soaring 30 feet high from a sturdy triangular base, Sunfire weighs about 15 tons and contains 240 mirrors ground by the students.

It works like this. At dawn the cradle with its mirrors is tilted toward the east, waiting for the sun. Throughout the day, it turns slowly toward the west, tracking the sun. Sunlight is thus continually aimed at the steam engine.

A small motor automatically moves the cradle in concert with the sun's movement across the sky. At sunset the cradle trips a lever that causes the motor to run backward, returning the cradle during the night to its eastward tilt.

Because the sun moves in different arcs across the sky as seasons change, the whole cradle can be tipped manually to follow these motions. A few turns on a giant lever each day corrects the orientation.

The students are worried about getting Sunfire to Pitcairn. The island is off major shipping lanes. Mail and supply boats come every nine months.

"We want to ship everything we can think of down to them," Dipprey said, "so they can maintain and operate Sunfire. They're very resourceful people."

A key problem before the youngsters is how to move Sunfire to Pitcairn. They need a large helicopter, Broyles said. It would be far too dangerous to unload without it.

The group is putting out feelers to the Navy in the hope of getting support.

"We have a shopping list" of things still to get, Dipprey said. These include more stainless-steel cable, a 10-horsepower diesel engine, 25,000 pounds of cement and five large cargo boxes, among other things.

The engine will be used to run the 25-foot crane the students built themselves to help with installations at Sunfire. It can also be used by the islanders to batten down Sunfire during the 100-mile-an-hour windstorms that lash Pitcairn every five years or so.

It will take from two to three months to install the solar machine. The first task will be to pour the concrete. It takes a month to dry.

"We're picking up a publicity campaign right now," Dipprey said, to attract support and donations.

The students have pledged never to take government money for their solar activities, Broyles said. They want to develop their own markets.

© Los Angeles Times

Opera in Berlin

Women's Team Sinks In the Rhine's Water

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (IHT) — Wagner's operas have remained, with rare exceptions, the exclusive bailiwick of male stage directors, but "Das Rheingold," in a new production, has brought ladies' day to the Berlin State Opera. The program makes Ruth Berghaus responsible for the staging, Marie-Luise Strandt for the decor, and Sigrid Neef for the dramaturgy.

They have, unfortunately, not done very well. In fact, in many instances, they have fallen flat on their faces. Only the thoroughly professional conducting of Otmar Suitner and the performances of a cast of expert opera singers, right down to the smallest role, saved the evening from degenerating into a disaster.

The problem of convincingly realizing the beginning of this at the bottom of the Rhi daunted many a director ar signer. Berghaus and Strandt the water's surface by stre wide strips of diaphanous f parallel to the floor but abo singers' heads, from wing to creating an effect reminiscent surface of water viewed from neath.

Kitsch for the Gods

They had a less felicitous with the gods' abode, for Strandt, the program indicat her idea from the 1822 pa "Sea of Ice" by Caspar Friedrich. An enormous pi downright kitsch hanging ove — a gorgeously colored p postcard photo of Bavaria's chawanstein castle in its alpi ting — does nothing to help.

As for the costumes, I can't ever having seen oglier on a Wotan's robe has ratty bits attached to it which he must trapped under the sink. In an of caprice, Berghaus and St have made Loge's left side his right black, and for some u prehensible reason they have made him epicene; when he from right to left, his appea evokes Veronica Lake. Stage ment repeatedly occurs utterly out motivation. When Alb utters his curse upon love, he countably brandishes over his what looks unappetizingly l dead cat.

Bravos for Buechner

Only the musical aspects vaged the evening for the East lin company. Even so, the bras tion of the Berlin State Orch in the pit, at times played dis ingly out of tune on opening ni

The loudest bravos went to hard Buechner as Loge, and h served them doubly for having vailed over the witless perver imposed upon him by Berghau Strandt. Siegfried Vogel, as W deserves almost equal honors sang his taxing music with the that comes only of exceptional nique, and even in the highest ter he never showed signs of st Peter Olesch as Alberich and Trekel-Burckhardt as Fricka stood out in the unusually st cast.

The same team responsible "Das Rheingold" intends to gi the entire "Ring" cycle during next two years. One awaits ghaus' and Strandt's conceptio the further operas in the tetra with edgy apprehension.

Arts Agenda

PARIS — The Alvin Ailey American Theatre will mark its 20th anniversary Theatre de la Ville from Sept. 25 to with a repertory of 21 ballets, 16 of new to Paris. The programs include bal Ailey, George Faison, John Butler, Perez, Gene Hill Sagan, Noel Lomb and old McKayle. The company's appearan co-sponsored by the Festival d'Automn the Paris International Dance Festival.

* * *

PARIS — The opening program a newly created Festival de France brings on dancers of the New York City Ballet t Theatre des Champs-Elysees for five p mances of a program of ballets by G Balanchine and Jerome Robbins, Sept 26, 29 and 30. The dancers are Mikhail ysnikov, Peter Martins, Patricia Mc Heather Watts, Elyse Borne, Judith F and Bart Cook.

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Records

Led Zeppelin Disc Balloons to Top

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Sept. 24 (IHT) — The new Led Zeppelin album, "In Through the Out Door" (Swan Song 59410), issued this month sailed to No. 1 on the U.S., British and Australian charts in a week without a stop along the way.

This rare event is the talk of the industry. Some say it proves that quality still sells and that quality is what customers are starving for. Others proclaim the death of disco, saying that there is no personality in disco, that disco is made by machines and that customers will pounce on anything danceable made by people.

Formed in 1968, Led Zeppelin was eclipsed by the Beatles, Stones and Hendrix in the beginning. But guitarist-leader Jimmy Page could get maximum zap out of three electrified musicians plus a singer. They knew how to shape rock's textures and time, if not its implications. Commercially, Led Zeppelin broke through during a 1973 U.S. tour, when it smashed several Beatles box-office records. The old competition was dropping off, and there was not much new.

Hardest Part

Since that time, the hardest part of reviewing rock records has generally been listening to them. So much of it is thoughtless. The time tends to be beneath basic, harmony limited to three chords or less, and the banality of the lyrics cannot be exaggerated. This line from this album is an example: "Oh I need your love . . ." repeated over and over.

Led Zeppelin is particularly big in the "pimple rock" market. But communication with children does not necessarily involve condescension and there are hints that the people who made this record could treat them as adults if they wanted. Polyphony and polyrhythms show up behind the a priori simplicity, with some nice synthesizer effects. Interesting board-fade details at the end of certain tracks suggest adult minds.

There's a jolly country feeling on "Hot Dog," which Robert Plant sings with a balance of parody and respect: "I took her love at seventeen, A little late these days it seems . . ."

The vocal on "Carouselambra" is mixed without regard for verbal audibility. Voices mingle with the surrounding full-throttle electric freight train roar, and the effect would be exciting if it did not go on so long.

Radio City Number

The strings on the introduction of "All My Love" sound like they are playing an overture to a Radio City Music Hall number.

The group's blues feeling can be convincing, and the music sometimes swings.

All of which adds up to meager fare compared to the rich veins rock explored in the '60s. No longer can we expect ambiguity, a grand design. We are now just grateful to hear music made by people.

"Yes I love her, I guess I love her . . ."

* * *

The current wave of solo piano improvisation was set in motion by Keith Jarrett, whose "Koeln Concert" has sold half a million albums and is still selling. Martial Solal, Gordon Beck, Earl Hines and most other top pianists have since made solo albums.

Armando Anthony (Chic) Corea is a complete pianist capable of taining interest alone. His new album "Delphi I" (Polydor) is d cated to L. Ron Hubbard, Scientologist leader. Corea has b Scientologist for many years. The word that first comes to m describing "Delphi I" is "peacef

Classical fans are looking for sort of updated, peaceful 19th-tury romanticism Jarrett and C offer them. They do not get i their own contemporary m They constitute another "cr over," like the more common between jazz and rock.

In Corea's case, the most obvi influence is Erik Satie.

Corea improvises as Satie mi write having listened to Art Tatu Duke Ellington, Miles Davis — Erik Satie. Each side was recor from beginning to end without terruption; the transitions are m graceful as a result. The touch sensitive, dynamics understated, is more ordered music than J rett's, less histrionic. It also appe to be less improvised and is con quently less exciting. There is dence of George Russell's "Lyd Chromatic Concept of Tonal ganization." It is almost exclusiv consonant.

It is peaceful, reassuring mu with roots and exploration at same time. Particularly on side in an offering to Tatum cal "Stride Time," Corea exploits the elements without milking the

Correction

PARIS (IHT) — A story in the International Herald Tribune editions of Sept. 20 about the new monthly publication Sheba, gave an incorrect date for a UNICEF charity gala event in Paris in connection with the launching of the publication. The correct date for the gala is Oct. 14.

Church Talks Begin

PARIS, Sept. 24 (IHT) — T Women of the Church of the Am ican Church in Paris next mon will start its 10th annual series lectures to help English-speaki newcomers to the Paris area. T lectures will be held at the chur Oct. 2, 9, 16 and 23, covering su subjects as "Culture Shock," "T French and You" and "Tackli the Red Tape."

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هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 9 Tuesday, September 25, 1979

World Bank Cites Rising Oil Price

inance for LDCs a Worry

By Hobart Rowen

HINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP) hough economic develop- among poor countries were tory last year, oil-price in- by the Organization of Pe- Exporting Countries will t difficult for some small s to finance their deficits r, a senior World Bank offi- as.

menting on the bank's annu- t released yesterday, Ernest ice president for operations, bank calculates that for cal- 1979, the current-account of less-developed countries al $42 billion, rising to $50 in 1980 and that these fig- ume no further OPEC price s. Estimates privately made r international agencies peg deficit of developing coun- around $55 billion.

rrent levels, Mr. Stern said, ficits can be financed with- ue burdens on international and the private banking But it is possible to con- scenario, he said, "in which are three or four more oil- creases, you will get to the here you can't finance the

port shows the bank's lend- ations continued to expand with the International De- nt Association (IDA), its affiliate, lending $3 bil- 30 percent from a year ear- the bank itself lending 7 billion, up 15 percent. The r Stern said, "continues to be the largest single source of concessional aid" available to the poor countries — and 90 percent of IDA money goes to the poorest areas, where annual per capita income is $300 or less.

A Congressional Shadow

Meanwhile, a shadow continues being cast over the bank's projection of a yearly 5-percent increase in lending over the combined $10-billion figure by a legislative tangle in the United States, he noted. The House has voted to condition U.S. participation in all development banks by barring indirect aid to Vietnam, Cuba, and some other countries.

Since other countries' contributions to IDA are keyed in the current "replenishment" of funds to the U.S. share, a rejection by the bank of conditional U.S. participation would render the other contributions "null and void," Mr. Stern said, echoing similar concern recently expressed by Carter administration officials (IHT Sept. 19).

Officials still hope that the House limitation will be knocked out in the Senate. Similar attempts in the past two years have been stopped by the Senate. However, as the legislation stands, the $3.6-billion request by the administration has been trimmed to $2.5 billion. If this figure is not adjusted upward, it is pointed out, both the World Bank and the United States stand to lose. Not only will the bank have reduced lendable funds, but the U.S. voting share in the bank stands to fall below the 20-percent mark that now provides a veto for the United States.

The report notes that the executive directors recently agreed to recommend to the board of governors a general capital increase of $40 billion — about doubling the bank's capital stock — but that no follow-up action had been taken.

"If we don't get the general capital increase pretty soon," Mr. Stern said, the bank will not be able to maintain its $7-billion pace of lending, much less plan any increase. Without the general capital increase, he added, the level of bank lending would fall back to around $5.5 billion.

ets Claim ew 'Super' ains of Wheat

SA, U.S.S.R., Sept. 24 (AP- A top Soviet biologist says farmers are beginning to o "super" strains of wheat five or 10 years will greatly the nation's harvests.

echnyak, director of the All- institute of Plant Breeding netics here, said that the new could make the Soviet Un- dependent on importing grown wheat.

ounter the Soviet Union's own climatic ups and the institute has been trying op wheat strains that with- eather changes and resist rought and disease. "We own two very good varieties five or ten years will greatly harvests," Mr. Sechnyak

oviet Union is again facing ter year on the grain front. 9 grain harvest may total out 180 million tons, 24-per- ow last year's record 237.8 tons, according to the U.S. ure Department.

any Raising Funds

KFURT, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) ederal government is taking debt paper (schuldscheine) bond traders said today. d the government is offer- -year notes yielding 7.65 five-year notes yielding 7¾ 10-year notes yielding 7.83 12-year notes yielding 7.88 and 15-year notes yielding ent.

ompany Reports

venue. Profits in Millions Ptacles, unless otherwise indicated

Finons

	1979	1978
.....	206.5	165.
.....	5.4	9.1
.....	0.145	0.244

its restated.

States

kanaff International

	1979	1978
.....	1.96 loss	13.65
.....	—	0.68

	1979	1978
.....	14.93	33.73
.....	0.75	1.69

mmonwealth Edison *

	1979	1978
.....	2.650.	2.330.
.....	244.62	239.14
.....	2.96	3.21

fter preferred dividends.

General Mills *

	1979	1978
.....	973.0	906.6
.....	42.8	43.2
.....	0.85	0.86

rterly dividend increased to 29 cents a share, payable cord Oct. 10.

eneral Tire & Rubber

	1979	1978
.....	554.1	588.2
.....	20.85	29.43
e.....	0.89	1.27

	1979	1978
.....	1,680.	1,570.
.....	66.15	85.51
e.....	2.84	3.68

Jewel Companies *

	1979	1978
.....	1,130.	1,020.
.....	14.10	10.82
e.....	1.26	0.93

	1979	1978
.....	1,950.	1,790.
.....	23.20	17.98
e.....	2.08	1.55

results restated.

W. German Chemical Cos. Optimistic for 4th Quarter

FRANKFURT, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) — Despite rising prices and the lagging U.S. economy, West Germany's big three chemical companies — Hoechst, Bayer and BASF — expect their worldwide business to continue strong in the fourth quarter, followed by only a moderate decline in 1980.

The three companies have had what BASF Chairman Matthias Seefelder terms "really brilliant" results in the second and third quarters this year. In 1978 they generated combined earnings of about $700 million on sales of about $36.6 billion.

But some analysts say the sharp upswing reflected customers stocking before chemical prices rose in line with increased oil costs. These analysts worry that in coming months, chemical companies will suffer as customers whittle down existing stocks — a process that could drag on because of the U.S. recession.

Executives of all three companies concede inventory buildup was a *significant factor in their record* sales earlier in the year. "Our customers were only building up to normal inventory levels," says Kurt Lanz, Hoechst's deputy chairman, adding "they had started the year with empty warehouses."

A mild U.S. recession

Moreover, says Mr. Lanz, "the chemical industry doesn't seem to have been seriously affected yet by the recession in the U.S." Moreover, he says that the U.S. recession will not be "very drastic; we don't think 1980 will be as bad as some people think."

Herbert Gruenewald, Bayer's chairman, noting that some forecasters expect only a "short and mild" U.S. recession, says "we don't see a slackening of demand for our products. We anticipate a slowdown in 1980, but we don't see a sharp downturn."

Serious problems are looming nevertheless. Mr. Lanz believes the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will probably raise prices more than 20 percent during the next 12 months. This, he says, could lead to price increases of 30 percent or more for such chemical products as plastics and fibers.

Mr. Seefelder warns that such rapidly rising prices will, at some point, "have a braking effect on the chemical industry."

Yet the executives cite several reasons to be optimistic. Mr. Gruenewald says: "industrial chemicals have taken the lead in the present business cycle. When the slowdown in that area comes, consumer products should prove again a stabilizing factor." Adds Mr. Lanz: "a few months ago we were worried about having enough oil supplies to last through the winter, but now we are certain we will."

While the three companies are working to reduce their dependence on oil, BASF may be better positioned than the others. "We have the technology" for alcohol-based petrochemicals, says Mr. Seefelder, noting the company is building a pilot plant for production of alcohol-based petrochemicals in Brazil.

Although he says prices must be higher for such a plant to become commercially viable, Mr. Seefelder says he also is holding exploratory talks with the Soviet Union about buying its methanol for use as a fuel or a petrochemical base. The Soviets have large, untapped methanol reserves near the Black Sea.

Hoechst and BASF also are planning to develop their existing business in the United States. "There's lots of room for us to expand our American operations," says Mr. Lanz, citing pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals and filaments as likely sectors. BASF hopes to expand its U.S. auto paint business. "We see the U.S. auto industry becoming more important all over the world," says Mr. Seefelder.

News and Notes

An exploratory well drilled by Union Oil in the U.K. sector of the North Sea has tested oil at a combined rate of 6,000 barrels a day from separate tests of three *zones between 8,269 and 8,506* feet. The oil ranged from 31 to 36 degree gravity. The well is located on a separate geologic structure about 7½ miles southwest of the Heather oil field, operated by Union Oil, which began production in October, 1978. Additional drilling will be conducted to define the extent of reservoir. Union Oil holds a 31¼-percent interest in the block and is operator for a group which includes Tenneco (31¼ percent), Getty Oil (31¼ percent) and the Norwegian oil company DNO (6¼ percent).

* * *

Two Norwegian banks, Christiania Bank Kreditkasse (Kredittkassen) and Andresens Bank (A-Bank), have agreed on a draft proposal to merge. The agreement will be discussed at special stockholders' assemblies set for Oct. 1. No details from the draft agreement were revealed. *The boards of the two banks* started merger negotiations Aug. 20. A merger of the two would create an institution matching the size of Norway's present leading commercial bank, Den Norske Creditbank with boldings of about $3.1 billinn.

* * *

St.-Gobain has acquired an indirect stake in CII Honeywell Bull by purchasing Cie. Generale d'Electricite's 20-percent stake in Cie. des Machines Bull, the parent company of the Franco-American data-processing concern. St.-Gobain paid 255.7 million francs (about $62 million) through its subsidiary Ste Orisud to acquire CGE's 3.93 million shares of Ste Opagep — a "shell" company set up to manage CGE's Machines Bull holding. Shareholders of Machines Bull now are the French government (20 percent) and St.-Gobain (20 percent), with the outstanding shares listed on the Paris bourse. Machines Bull owns 53 percent of CII Honeywell Bull. CGE is believed to have welcomed the opportunity to sell out in view of the fact that the *computer firm is* branching into fields in which it would be in direct competition with CGE. St.-Gobain has been working for some time at diversifying its activities, which have been centered on flat glass production, engineering, packaging, fibers and asbestos. Early this year, St.-Gobain announced an agreement with National Semiconductor of the United States under which the two firms set up a joint subsidiary in France to manufacture sophisticated integrated circuits.

* * *

Exxon will proceed with buying some 95 percent of the stock of Reliance Electric Co. of Cleveland tendered by shareholders. Exxon had been hanging back from completing the takeover because of a continuing legal dispute over the merger with the Federal Trade Commission. On Sept. 19, Reliance sued Exxon to compel completion of the sale. Reliance President Charles Ames said the suit was not hostile in intention but simply was filed as a matter of duty to protect the interest of Reliance shareholders. Exxon now says it will proceed as rapidly as possible to buy the approximately 93 percent of the common and 75 percent of the Series A preferred shares that were tendered in response to its June 21 offer. Exxon offered $72 a share for the common and $202.72 a share for the Series A preferred. The offer was valued at $1.17 billion. Exxon made the offer as part of its plan to produce a new energy-saving speed control system for industrial electric motors. The Exxon purchase had been delayed by a court ruling that Exxon must maintain Reliance as a separate business pending a trial on the allegedly anti-competive features or the deal.

'Massive Unemployment Only Solution'

Wages Up Despite Rising Jobless Rate

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) — Wage and benefit boosts will remain a key goal of organized labor in the United States, even as a decelerating economy continues dropping workers from payrolls and despite the Carter administration's 7-percent guideline for annual wage increases.

The latest evidence is General Motors' settlement with the United Auto Workers. The union, which has experienced 80,000 layoffs in recent months, won a contract that will give workers a 34-percent wage increase over three years, plus beefed-up pension benefits.

Other, guideline-busting wage increases negotiated this year, included an average 31-percent increase over three years in the trucking industry, 29 percent in the garment industry, 35 to 40 percent in the airlines and a 39-percent increase in the rubber and electric equipment sectors.

Some economists predict that for all-1979, hourly-U.S. labor costs will climb about 10 percent and several — in addition — predict either no growth in productivity, or possibly a decline.

Little Relief Seen

Little if any relief is in sight. Lyle Gramley, a member of President Carter's Council of Economic Advisers, predicts that average hourly compensation next year will go up "a bit over 9½ percent."

Some economists think it will take a severe recession to begin unwinding the wage-price spiral. Conference Board economist Audrey Freedman says: "The only solution I see is massive unemployment."

Years ago a business slowdown could be expected to reduce the upward pressure on labor costs as the supply of unemployed workers rose relative to demand. But the growing power of labor unions has helped make wages and benefits less vulnerable to business downturns, while increased unemployment compensation has made workers more willing to risk layoffs by pressing their demands. Above all, U.S. workers today are determined to maintain their purchasing power despite double-digit inflation.

Eagle-Picher Industries, a diversified manufacturer, has been cutting production and laying off workers, but John Painter, its president, predicts that when contract talks begin over the next 12 months, "the overriding consideration in employees' minds won't be worry about losing their jobs." Rather, he says, it will be "their attempts to maintain their standard of living in the face of rising inflation."

Steel companies are experiencing a drop in demand for flat-rolled steels used in autos and appliances. Their production may slow further, resulting in many layoffs by the *time they begin bargaining* in February with the United Steelmakers. But the personnel vice president of a major steelmaker says, "I don't believe unemployment will temper the demands in any of the upcoming negotiations."

Defending his union's stance, United Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride declares: "there's nothing wrong with steelworkers being able to keep pace with inflation just as the corporations do."

Meanwhile, government economists say they see no grounds for near-term optimism regarding productivity growth. In the private business sector it fell at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 2.4 percent in the second quarter, following a 2.8-percent decline in the first quarter.

The Labor Department said that the drop, coupled with a 9.3-percent annual rate of increase in hourly compensation during the second quarter, brought the cost of producing a unit of output to a 12-percent annual rate of increase which nearly matched the first quarter's 14.6-percent rate of gain.

Tool Orders Up Sharply in U.S.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) — The recession has not stopped manufacturers from buying new machinery, so far at least, U.S. machine tool producers report.

Orders for the machines used to shape most metal parts from industrial gears to refrigerator doors, totaled $429.2 million in August, up 19 percent from July and 15-percent higher than a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Although July and August are vacation months, the August total appears to indicate that business is remaining on the relatively high plateau attained earlier this year.

The factory operating rate, which the industry uses to gauge the need for additional machinery, slipped to 84.6 percent of capacity in August, the lowest level in more than a year and down 2.5 percentage points from a five-year high of 87.1 percent last March.

However, part of the reduction resulted from lower auto production, and auto makers are forced to order machinery to make smaller and more fuel-efficient cars regardless of the sales slowdown, machine tool executives say.

Portugal Cites Benefit Of Gold Price Hike

LISBON, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — The rise in the price of gold means Portugal's gold reserves are now worth more than its external debt, the Bank of Portugal's deputy governor Vitor Constancio said today.

Without giving figures, he told the daily newspaper Xiario de Noticias that less than 20 percent of the nation's gold reserves are committed as loan collateral. He also spoke of a substantial improvement in *Portugal's balance-of-payments* deficit, which he forecast will probably not exceed $500 million this year compared to $800 million last year and $1.5 billion in 1977.

Turnover Slows Sharply

Big Board Prices Tumble

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 — Blue chips and glamour stocks led prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange today as volume dipped well below the near-record turnover Friday.

Analysts attributed the drop in prices to profit-taking and renewed concern over interest rates. The decline gained momentum in the afternoon as investors grew discouraged at the market's inability to improve.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.10 at 885.84. Declines led advances by 1,054-to-459 on volume of 33.96 million shares, well below the 52.38 million shares traded Friday — the fifth heaviest volume ever.

Analysts noted that the market was pulling back from Thursday's rally, which was led by oil stocks involved in the Hibernia well off Newfoundland. Those shares were hit by profittaking Friday and again today after results of initial tests on the well were called disappointing by some analysts.

Analysts also said investors grew cautious today ahead of the government's scheduled report tomorrow of the latest U.S. inflation statistics.

Among the participants in the Hibernia well, Mobil lost 2½ to 51, Standard of California 1¾ to 58, Gulf Oil 1 to 33¾ and Columbia Gas System 1⅜ to 35.

Other oils also lost ground. Occidental Petroleum slipped ⅞ to 27, Standard of Ohio ⅜ to 68 and Standard of Indiana ¼ to 70¾.

Reliance Electric gained 5⅝ to 68⅝ after Exxon said it plans to proceed with the purchase of Reliance. Exxon eased ½ to 58⅝.

General Motors gained 1⅜ to 65¾. The Chicago Tribune reported that GM has developed a new battery that will enable it to market electric-powered cars by 1985. This afternoon GM said it will recall 225,000 of its new X-cars.

Charter lost 2⅝ to 45⅞. It said it regained control of a refinery in the Bahamas by satisfying all secured and unsecured creditors of the operations. It said a substantial portion of the proceeds of a *$200-million* credit agreement will be used to satisfy those creditors' claims.

Among glamours and blue chips, IBM lost 2 to 67⅞, Kodak 1⅛ to 53, Du Pont ⅜ to 45, Teledyne 3½ to 146¾ and Honeywell 2⅜ to 80.

Phizer announced an anti-arthritis drug, the first molecularly designed to be taken only once a day, is being made available to medical doctors in Switzerland. The company said the compound, called Feldene, can provide prolonged relief of pain and reduce swelling and inflammation.

On the over-the-counter market, Overmyer gained to 9½-bid from 7⅞ Friday. It said Australian Consolidated Industries plans to make a tender offer for up to 20 percent of Overmyer at a premium over the current market price.

In Washington, the House Ways and Means Committee approved a federal debt ceiling of $879 billion through May 31, 1980 — an increase of $49 billion over the debt limit due to expire at midnight Sept. 30, and $6-billion less than the $885 billion ceiling that was rejected by the House last week.

Meanwhile, the Treasury postponed the sale $5.75 billion of two-year and four-year notes, originally scheduled for later this week, because of congressional inaction on legislation to raise the national debt ceiling.

Cash of Big Institutions A Potential Discomfit

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) — Large institutional investors appear to have one eye on the trading tape, the other on the calendar and both are telling different stories.

Despite all kinds of normally-discouraging news, stock prices have set new highs for the year. Meanwhile, the end of the third quarter is not far away and cash-laden institutions can be less faulted, when reporting results to clients, for getting in on the market upswing than for sitting idly by.

This combination, analysts believe, could well extend the life of the market advance, but many danger signs are being flashed by rising interest rates and growing uncertainty over the depth of the economic slowdown. At the least, analysts expect an attempt to push the Dow Jones industrial average above the 907 level, where it peaked last September.

This average is practically alone among market indicators in having failed to surpass its 1978 peak during the recent summer rally. Traders tasted blood on this score when the 887.63-mark, the year-to-date high set on Aug. 31, was exceeded in last week's sharp price surge, culminating in a 893.94 close Friday.

High-Risk Situation

Even with signs that the icy reserve of institutions has thawed — many have been increasing their cash-flow commitments to equities from the very low levels of a year ago — the stock market continues to appear a high-risk situation to some analysts.

Behind this apprehension lies the course of an economic slowdown that has been anticipated widely but remains ill-defined. The relatively good availability of money and credit at the same time that interest rates are at record levels is disconcerting to some economists.

"An eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation between monetary policy and inflation" is what the latest spurt in interest rates means to Albert Sommers, consulting economist to Drexel Burnham. "This has removed one of the distinctions between conditions in the middle of 1974 and in the summer of 1979," he says, adding " it enlarges the possibilities that the system is about to experience a recession of significant depth and significant pain."

"We're obviously treading in uncharted waters," says Gary Stern, economist with consultants Gary Schilling & Co. "The real rate of interest — the nominal interest rate subtracted from the inflation rate — is zero, at best," he says, noting that through much of this year, interest rates have been below the inflation rate, *adding to the reasons* corporations have found it advantageous to borrow.

In several past recessions, the real cost of borrowing, adjusted for inflation, has reached 4 to 6 percent before it began dampening demand for credit and sharply slowing business activity, Mr. Stern says. This suggests to Mr. Stern that nominal interest rates would have to climb "a lot higher, perhaps two to four percentage points," before they exert crunch-like pressures on the economy and the inflation rate. But *interest rates of 15 to 17 percent* would bring Federal Reserve Board policies under intense political and social pressure, so Mr. Stern and others are raising the odds that credit controls may be in the offing.

Patrick Savin, also of Drexel Burnham, says the Fed "can either withdraw reserves or increase reserve requirements, raising interest rates, thus forcing inventory liquidation by corporations. Barring that, credit controls are just around the corner."

There are other reasons for caution regarding the idea that stock prices have seen their lows in this economic cycle. A study by James Bohan, of Merrill Lynch, showed that recession-related stock market declines in the past have not ended until a decline in industrial production has been in force for some time.

"In the post-World War II period, the declines in industrial production have lasted five to 16 months," he says. "Stock market bottoms have occurred, on average, 7.4 months after the peak in industrial production and 4.6 months before the low in industrial production," according to Mr. Bohan.

In the current cycle, the industrial production index appears to have peaked last March at the 153 level, while at the latest reading in August, it stood at 150.9.

International investments
A Mellon-Pictet joint-venture

Mellon National Corporation, the Pittsburgh-based bank holding company and Pictet and Cie, a private Swiss banking institution headquartered in Geneva, signed on September 10, 1979 a memorandum of intent to form jointly an international money management company, Mellon-Pictet International Management Ltd.

The venture will involve subsidiaries of the two banking firms, Mellon International Finance Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mellon Bank NA, and Pictet Bank and Trust Ltd, an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of Pictet and Cie located in Nassau.

The announcement of the new venture was made following the signing of the memorandum by James H. Higgins, Chairman of Mellon, and Claude de Saussure, Partner of the Swiss banking firm.

Mellon-Pictet International Management Ltd will have offices in London and plans to be operational on or about January 1, 1980 pending approval of the appropriate regulatory authorities.

The new company plans to provide its customers, principally corporate pension funds, with international investment management services. Mellon is one of the largest money managers in the United States, its trust department currently manages funds with a market value in excess of $12 billion. Pictet and Cie, established in 1805 has been a leader among international investment firms for many years.

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INTRODUCTION
to official trading on the
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organized by
Banque Bruxelles Lambert

together with
Société Générale de Banque Kredietbank

in cooperation with
Dresdner Bank AG

Copies of the listing prospectus with particulars relating to the Company, are available with the above banks.

25th September 1979

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
		— A — A — A —							
39¼	29⅛	ACF 2.24	5.8	7	143	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
23⅝	15⅝	AMF 1.24	7.3	7	105	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
28½	13	AM Intl .28	1.7	16	249	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	0⅛	APL 1	9.2		14	11	10⅝	10⅝	
43½	33¾	ARA 1.82	6.1	7	70	36¼	35⅝	36	
31¾	21⅛	ASA 1.40	4.7		387	29⅞	29¼	29⅛	+ ⅜
12¾	0½	ATD .48	4.3	5	115	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
23⅞	20⅛	AVX s .25	1.2	13	x41	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	— ¼
40⅞	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.6	14	703	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	— ¼
23¾	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	6.3	6	21	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅜	AdmDg .04	.9	6	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx 1.32e	10.		62	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
7-a	3⅞	AdmMl .20e	3.8	1	91	5¾	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
36⅝	28⅝	AsInLi s1.80	5.3	5	1608	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	4.6	5	22	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
2½	2	Aileen			69	3	2⅞	3	+ ½
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd .80	3.4	10	138	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+ ¼
25⅝	15¼	AlrbFrt 1.20	4.8	11	23	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
17⅛	11¼	Akzona .80	5.3	0	223	16⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—1¼
0⅞	7¾	AlaP dpf.87	11.		40	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
94	76⅝	AlaP pl 9	11.		z740	80	79	79	
108	97½	AlaP pl 11	11.		z50	100¾	100½	100¾	+1¼
100	82½	AlaP pl 9.44	11.		z50	84	84	84	—1
86¾	72	AlaP pl 8.16	11.		z30	73	73	73	—1
16⅝	13⅝	Alapsco 1.40	9.0	9	6	15½	15½	15½	
27½	13½	AlaskIn .66	2.5	24	150	27	26⅛	26¼	—⅜
45⅝	23½	Albany 1	2.3	11	67	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
9	6¼	Alberto .36	4.3	10	47	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
44¾	31	Albrtsn 1.20	2.7	0	10	u44⅞	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	30⅞	AlcanA 2	5.0	5	z53	40	39⅞	39⅞	
32¼	22⅝	AlceSld 1.40	4.4	7	21	22⅛	21	21	
9⅛	5¼	Alexdr .60	5.2	6	26	8	7¾	7¾	
34⅝	18½	AlgCo 1	3.3	1	61	30⅝	29⅝	29⅞	—1
28⅞	25¼	AlgCp pf2.86	10.		59	27⅞	27½	27½	—¼
12	6½	AlgAir		4	312	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
27½	18	AlgAir pfl.87	8.3		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
26¾	13¾	AlgLud 1.28	5.2	5	33	25	24½	24½	— ¼
42	30	AlgLd pf 2	1.5		198	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
23⅝	21	AlgLd pf2.19	10.		3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅝	15¼	AllpPw 1.76	11.	6	365	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛
17¼	14¼	AllenGps 1	6.6	4	58	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛
34½	20⅝	Allergan .60	2.0	11	55	30½	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
42⅞	27⅝	AldCh 2	4.8	9	1153	42½	41⅞	42	— ¼
13½	9¾	AldMnt .86	6.7	7	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
22¼	10⅝	AldPd .60	2.1	12	12	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
27½	28⅝	AldBr 1.60	6.2	6	128	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	AllsCh 1.88	5.0	5	425	37⅝	35⅝	36	+ ¼
18⅝	11½	AllrAu .64b	2.7	10	x10	17⅝	17½	17½	
21⅝	14½	AlphPr .72b	3.5	8	4	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
59⅝	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80	4.8	6	221	59	58½	58½	
24⅞	13½	AmlSug 1	4.5	9	24	22½	22	22	— ⅜
43⅞	36½	Amax s 1.80	4.1	9	555	u44¾	43	44⅛	+ ⅜
58	43⅛	Amax pf 3	6.1		351	u59	56¾	58⅛	+1⅛
32¾	14	Amcord 1.40	4.3	9	242	32¾	31	32⅝	+1¼
25⅝	16¼	Amrce 1.32	5.5	6	28	24⅛	23⅝	24	
42	31	Amrcr pf2.60	6.7		5	38¾	38¾	38¾	+1
48⅝	23¼	AHess 1.40b	3.3	6	1048	43⅝	42¼	42¼	—1⅛
101½	56	AHes pf3.50	3.7		24	96	94½	94½	—2
17⅝	10⅝	AmAir .40	3.2	2	300	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	4	AmAir wt			85	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
21½	18¾	AAir pf 2.18	12.		43	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
19⅛	12¾	ABakr 1.20b	8.3	6	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
61½	45½	ABrnds 5	1.1	1	134	65¼	64¾	64⅞	— ⅜
32⅛	22⅛	ABrd u11.70	6.4		4	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
33⅛	20½	ABrd pf2.25	8.9		8	31	31	31	— ¼
35⅛	28¼	ABrd pf2.61	8.8		9	23¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
41⅝	32⅛	ABdCsl 1.20	2.6	9	1198	47¼	46¼	41	
10½	13¼	ABdMl .70	4.7	1	12	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
41⅞	34½	AmCon 2.80	1.2	6	51	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
23¼	19½	ACon pf1.16	9.0		7	19⅝	19½	19½	
6⅝	2⅛	ACentry			233	u 1	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	23¼	ACyan 1.60	5.4	9	425	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ¼
15⅝	8⅝	AmDist			24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	ADT 1.16	5.4	8	42	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	19¼	AEIPw 2.18	11.	9	1679	19⅝	d19⅛	19⅛	
⅜		1-64 AEIPw rt			34070	1-32	1-64	1-32	
36¼	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.3	7	328	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ¼
14½	8¾	AFamil .60b	5.2	6	64	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
22¾	19	AGIBd 2e	9.9		110	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	— ¼
20⅝	16½	AGnCv 1.44	1.2		43	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	22⅝	AGnIns 1	2.8	6	543	36½	36⅛	36¼	—⅛
37⅝	23	AGin pl .90	2.5		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
16½	9⅞	AHerIl L 1.48	3.6	0	60	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	12	AmHoist 1	5.2	6	110	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
30¼	24⅛	AHome 1.50	5.5	12	1790	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
133⅝	110½	AHomeP 3.6	3.8		5	123	131¼	121⅜	—5
34⅝	23⅛	AmHmsp .80	2.3	13	573	34⅛	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	AmInvl .40	3.8	1	79	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
36⅝	18	AMal .80	2.3	11	153	35⅛	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	.8	3	1652	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
41	36	ANatR 3.20	1.5	0	197	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
31½	24⅛	ASLFI n.60a	2.0	6	11	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	AShip .80a	4.6	56	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
58¼	39	ASand 3	5.3	1	119	57½	56¼	57	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	ASterl .32	3.3	10	172	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32⅛	22½	AmStr .80	2.5	4	142	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
59⅝	57¼	AmStr pf			49	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
64⅝	54⅝	ATT 5	9.0	7	4720	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛	+ ¼
67⅝	58¼	ATT pf 4	6.9		x43	57⅝	d57¼	57¼	
47¼	43⅝	ATT pf 2.64	8.3		x808	44⅝	43⅝	44	
49⅝	44⅞	ATT pf 3.14	8.3		x174	45⅝	45	45	
14⅝	10¼	AWatWk .92	6.8	5	3	13½	13⅛	13½	
19	14⅝	AWol pf1.43	8.3		z200	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
14¼	11	AWo Sp11.25	11.		z100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21	15½	Ameron 1	5.1	6	14	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ½
25⅝	9½	AmesD .40b	2.9	5	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ½
42⅝	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.3	10	46	41⅝	41½	41⅝	
25¼	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	4.9	6	441	24½	24	24⅛	
40½	29½	AmPInc 2.6	2.1	12	270	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	Ampco .60	2.7	7	13	22½	22¼	22¼	
19⅛	10⅞	Ampex .05e	.3	11	x453	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp	7		21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	6.1	9	169	22¾	22	22¾	— ¼
7⅝	6⅝	Amsl pf .68	10.		5	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
43	29¼	Amsled 2	4.9	7	44	40½	40¼	40¼	— ½
21½	14¾	Anglos 5	1.6		16	92	u21⅝	21¼	— ⅛
18⅝	16	Anchor s1.20	6.8	5	51	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅛	AnDay 1.13	5.1	6	30	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Angelica .34	5.0	7	63	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19	8½	Anixter .40	2.3	7	80	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
30	18⅛	Apache s.40	1.4	12	x506	29¼	28⅝	28½	— ⅜
15⅝	7½	ApldDig	8		155	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
36½	18½	ApldDig pf1	5.0		6	26	26	26	—1
11⅛	5⅛	ApplMg	9		40	10⅛	10	10	
27⅝	17½	Arcata 1.12	4.5	6	12	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ½
35	28¾	Arcal pl 2	6.2		6	32½	32½	32⅛	+ ¼
31¼	25	Arcpf pf2.16	7.5		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
25⅝	12¾	ArchrD .20b	.9	14	457	24	23¼	22¼	— ¾
11⅝	6	ArcIEn .10e	1.3	13	25	7⅝	7½	7½	
21⅞	18¼	ArizPS 2	10.	1	196	19¼	19½	19½	— ⅛
112⅝	103	ArlPpl 10.70	10.		z90	103	103	103	
17⅝	8⅝	ArkBsl .60b	6.2	20	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
47¼	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.20	4.8	10	118	47⅛	46¼	46¼	—1
6⅛	1⅝	ArlenRlty			223	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
10⅛	5¼	Armada	0		25	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
25½	11	Armco 1.50	5.9	5	214	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
33¼	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	6.5		55	u32½	32	31½	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.0	8	187	18¾	10¼	18⅝	— ½
32	18½	ArmRu 1.20	6.0	4	11	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
22⅝	15¾	AroCorp 1b	4.8	5	x3	21	21	21	— ⅛
26⅛	1⅞	ArrowE .20r	.8	17	72	25	24⅛	25	+ ½
18¾	12	Arvin 1	1.3	4	50	14⅝	13½	13⅝	— ½
29¾	23¼	Arvin pf 2	8.1		3	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ¼
26¾	13⅝	Asarco 1	3.8	5	1057	u27⅝	24⅝	26½	
45⅛	31	AshIOil s 2	5.1	5	158	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	7.6	1	287	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone 1.20	6.0	6	52	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
22⅝	17½	AtCrEl 1.84	10.	8	64	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
73⅛	49½	AtlRich 2.80	3.9	9	162	72½	72	72	— ⅛
243	167¼	AtlRc pf	3	1.2	2	243	243	243	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
49¾	41	AtlRc pf2.75	8.9		z50	42¼	42¼	42¼	
87	58¾	AtlRc pf2.80	3.3		42	86½	86	86	— ½
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp			26	17½	11	17	— ¼
37⅛	27¼	AutoDta .64	1.0	17	188	36⅛	36½	36½	+ ¼
32	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	4.8	2	1338	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	12¾	Avery .60	3.1	9	83	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
26⅝	13¾	Avnet .80	3.3	7	208	24⅛	24	24¼	— ¼
59	45⅝	Avon 2.80	5.7	12	549	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
		— B — B — B —							
65¾	12⅝	BAV Lig 52c			13	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg			9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	6⅝	Bache .50a	4.6	6	103	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
50⅝	27	Bakrint .60	1.2	16	269	50¼	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
40½	17½	BaldwU 1.20	3.3	0	74	36½	35⅝	36	+ ¼
60	28⅝	BldU pl 2.06	3.8		2	53¾	53¼	53¾	+⅜
28⅞	20⅝	BallCp 1.40	5.7	6	39	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	31⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	25	1085	35½	33⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
26⅞	21½	BallGE 2.44	11.	7	154	22¼	22	22	— ¼
52½	43⅝	Ball pf$4.50	10.		z18	45	45	45	—1
24⅛	18⅛	BanCal .92	4.5	5	16	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
19½	11¼	Bandag .60	3.4	10	31	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
29¾	17⅝	BankPm1.80	3.0	5	0	27¼	27	27	— ¼
43¼	30⅝	BkNY 2.44e	6.4	6	104	39½	38⅝	38¼	—1¼
17⅝	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	7.7	5	x8	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	23¼	BnkAm 1.32	4.7	7	881	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	32⅝	BankTr 3.30	7.1	6	267	47⅛	46	46⅝	— ½
23⅝	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50	9.7		2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
50¼	45½	BkTr pf4.22	9.1		1	46½	46⅛	46½	— ⅜
17	0⅛	Banner .14	1.3	9	23	10½	10¼	10½	
58⅝	21⅛	Barber 1.60	2.8	14	222	57¼	56	57	— ⅞
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR .36	2.5	11	167	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	BarnGp s.80	3.9	6	10	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
23⅛	14⅝	BarryW s.52	2.5	12	35	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
53⅝	32¼	Bausch 2	3.9	9	159	52⅞	51¾	51¾	—1¼
27	23½	Bausch wt			9	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
48¼	33⅝	BaxTrv .50	1.1	16	514	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	
10⅝	2⅝	BayColP			111	82	10¼	9¾	10	— ¼
27⅞	18¾	BayStG 2	7.7	0	47	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
12½	9	BayKCip .48	4.2	6	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
28	25	Bearing .92	2.9	9	70	32⅛	31¼	31¼	+1⅛
26¾	20⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.6	8	1040	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
56⅝	43⅝	Beat pf 3.38	1.5		88	45½	45	45	— ¼
29⅝	20	Beckm .28	1.0	16	66	22¼	22	22⅛	
38⅝	30⅝	BecnD .84	3.4	11	261	34½	34¼	34⅝	
39	20	Beech 1	2.6	11	710	38¾	36⅝	38¾	—1¼
11¼	2⅝	Beker			16	82	10¾	10⅝	
44⅝	24⅝	BelcoP s .80	2.8	9	81	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	—1¼
39⅝	19¼	Belden 1.68	5.4	6	19	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	Belden .36b	5.1	4	4	7½	7½	7½	
21⅝	14⅝	BellNow .96	4.5	16	102	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
11¼	5½	BellInd .20a	1.7	7	606	u11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ½
19⅝	17⅝	BelCd s1.52			30	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
30	19⅛	Bemis 1.40	4.1	1	264	u30½	29½	29¾	— ¼
43⅛	32½	Bendix 2.56	6.1	6	60	43⅝	42	42	
32⅝	21⅛	BenIC 3	6.7	6	107	30⅝	29½	30	— ¼
48	40⅝	Benef pf4.30	10.		3	42½	42½	42½	
27	22½	Benef pf2.50	10.		z30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	BengIB		12	191	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	BerkeyP		12	91	4	3⅞	3⅞	
30⅛	20½	BestPd .16	.6	9	282	26⅛	25½	25¾	— ⅜
25½	19⅛	BethSil 1.60	6.5	4	533	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
43½	29⅝	BlpThr .88	2.1	15	x46	43	42½	43½	— ¼
34⅝	14⅝	Binney .80	2.6	15	393	32½	30⅝	31	+ ½
36⅛	11⅛	BlsFSL 1.20	3.6	1	50	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	BlockDr .60	3.9	12	513	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
23⅝	19⅛	BlairJrn s 1	4.3	8	24	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
25⅝	13⅛	BlistL 1.10	5.4	1	79	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
26⅝	19⅝	BlckHR 1.60	6.1	10	82	u26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
29½	18¼	BlueB 1.60	5.9	6	347	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
14	5⅝	Bluebrd .28	2.0	9	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	BobbleBr			4	24	4⅝	4⅝	
51¼	37¼	Boeing s 1	2.0	1	1694	50⅝	49½	49⅝	—1⅛
38⅝	22½	BoiseC 1.50	4.1	6	112	37⅝	37	37	— ⅜
29⅝	24⅝	Borden 1.82	1.1	6	241	25⅛	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	28	BorgW 2	6.1	5	499	33¼	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Borrms .20	3.6	4	54	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	BosEd 2.44	11.	7	85	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
93	78	BosEd pf8.88	11.		z230	80⅛	80	80⅛	
12	10	BosEr pl.11	12.		22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅝	12⅝	BosEr pl 1.46	11.		1	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Braniff .44	4.1	6	2107	11⅝	18⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	20⅝	BraunC .80	1.8	14	97	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
30¼	24⅝	BrloS1 1.20a	4.3	0	50	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
38¼	30⅝	BristM 1.44	3.9	11	427	37⅛	36⅞	37	— ⅛
44	35⅝	BristM pf 2	4.9		7	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	BritPet 1.02e	3.8	5	295	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
19½	14⅝	BrkwGl 1.08	6.9	9	89	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25	18⅝	BkyLG 2.02	8.9	6	34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
26½	24⅝	BkUG pf2.47	9.1		12	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅞	BwnSh 1	4.6	6	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
19⅛	1⅛	Brown .20	2.0	6	21	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	BwnGp 2	7.3	6	12	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	11	BwnFer .60	4.2	9	177	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ¼
17⅝	12⅝	Brnswk .80	5.8	5	308	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
34¼	27⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	8.3		3	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
42½	20	BrushW 2	4.8	11	7	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
21	20⅝	BrushW wt			3	21	21	21	
25	15⅛	BucyEr .88	4.4	7	295	26	19½	19⅞	
6½	5⅝	BudgC pl.60	11.		x5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
36½	22	BulFp 1.80	5.1	8	10	35½	35½	35½	
16⅝	10	Bundy 1	1.8	5	30	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	BunkrH 1.92	11.		x3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
29⅝	9½	BunkR .84	3.1	7	178	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	BurlInd 1.40	8.1	6	47	17½	17¼	17¼	
65	35	BurlNo 2.10	3.5	5	655	61	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅜
7½	6⅝	BrlNo pf .55	8.0		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.3		20	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	17	Burndy 1	3.3	10	14	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL .10e	1.7		349	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
78¼	64⅝	Burrsh 2.20	3.0	11	287	74¼	74¼	74⅛	— ⅛
25¼	14	BullFn s.80	3.2	9	36	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Butles			43	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
		— C — C — C —							
30¾	27	CBI Ind s 1			12	10	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
57½	44⅛	CBS 2.60	4.8	8	314	54	53⅝	53¾	— ⅜
10¼	4⅝	CCI			5	11⅝	8⅝	8½	— ¼
59⅝	29	CIT 2.60	4.4	9	985	59⅝	58⅝	58⅞

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20	31½	NioMpf 3.60	11.		z200	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
41	35	NioMpf 3.90	11.		z300	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
67	54½	NioMpf 6.10	11.		z60	54	d53½	53½	—1
109	100	NiMpf 10.60	11.		z350	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
83	70½	NioMpf 7.72	11.		z100	71	71	71	—1
13¾	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.0		38	u13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
35⅞	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	7.6	6	173	33½	32½	33⅛	+ ½
28⅞	20¾	NorfWn 1.92	7.6	5	131	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
25¾	18½	Norfin 1.60	6.7	4	48	24¼	24	24	
28⅞	20⅞	Norris 1.40	5.7	6	193	25	23⅞	24¾	+1½
38½	14⅞	NACool .64	1.9	9	23	34¾	34	34	— ¼
5¼	3⅛	NoAMtg			19	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
33	24¾	NoAPhil 1.70	5.7	6	148	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ½
10⅝	8⅝	NeesUt 1.10	11.	7	222	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
21⅞	11	NCoISL .20	3.9	5	14	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
17½	14⅞	NindPO 1.50	9.7	0	65	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
51⅞	32¼	NorNGs 3	5.9	7	104	50½	50¼	50½	
101⅛	96⅛	NoNG pf6.48	8.7		z10	97½	97½	97½	— ½
26⅛	21⅞	NoSIPw 2.38	9.4	7	70	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
41⅛	35¼	NSPw pf3.60	10.		y140	36	36	36	+1
112½	103	NSP pf10.36	10.		y10	104	104	104	— ⅜
103	95¼	NSPw pf8.80	9.3		y10	94½	d94½	94½	—¼
44½	28¾	NorTel q.80			180	43¼	42¾	43	— ¼
8⅝	4½	Nthcste g			1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
45	27¾	Nortrp 1.80	4.6	6	243	39½	38⅞	39	+ ⅜
36¼	22⅞	NwStAirl .80	2.4	9	124	33¼	32⅞	33	— ⅜
29¼	23	NytBCp 1.32	4.8	7	407	28	27½	27½	—½
24⅞	17	NwEnr s1.30	5.5	6	433	24⅛	23½	23½	—½
37⅞	23	NwInd 2.05	5.6	7	174	37	36¼	36¼	—¼
26⅛	24	NwIPpf2.50	16.		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12⅞	9⅞	NwMLf 1e	9.1	13	30	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
33	27½	NwSNW 1.80	6.4	5	17	28½	28¼	28¼	
34⅛	22	Norton 1.40	4.2	7	52	33⅛	32½	33	— ⅜
20⅛	14½	NorWtm 1.04b	6.5	6	708	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
45⅛	33½	NortSt pf1.60	4.2		1	38	38	38	— ⅜
35¼	27	Nucor s .36	1.1	7	x176	34⅛	33¼	33⅞	— ⅞
		— O — O — O —							
62	16¾	OKC 1.20	2.4.11		94	50¼	49⅞	50	+ ¼
33⅞	14⅞	Oakind .40	1.5	14	292	27⅞	26⅞	27	—1½
20	15⅞	OakIePt 1.20	6.4	9	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	
27⅞	14⅞	OccIPet 1.25	4.8	9	2527	26⅛	25⅞	26	—1
12⅞	4⅛	OccIPet wi			428	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
43	26¾	OccIP pf2.16	5.1		8	42¼	42	42	
87	48½	OccIP pf3.60	4.3		2	84⅛	83½	83½	—3½
85	48¼	OccIP pf 4	4.9		2	82⅛	82¼	82¼	—2¼
25⅞	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		87	22¼	22¼	22¼	
23⅞	19⅛	OccIP pf2.30	11.		17	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
36½	27½	Ogden 2	5.6	6	480	u36¾	35¼	36	— ¼
36	43	Ogdn pf 1.87	3.3		4	u56⅛	55½	56½	+ ⅛
10	14⅛	OhioEd 1.76	12.11		547	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
106¾	98	OhE pf10.48	10.		z10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅜
82½	71	OhP pf 8.04	11.		z200	74	72	72	—1
24⅞	20½	OhP pfG2.27	11.		3	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅜
123	109½	OhP ptA 14	13.		z500	118⅞	d109¼	110¾	+4
121¾	110½	OhP pfF 14	13.		z30	111	111	111	
18⅛	15½	OklaGE 1.60	10.	10	274	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
10	8⅛	OldGE pf.80	9.4		y80	9	8⅛	8½	— ¼
26¾	18¾	OltaNG 1.80	7.3	7	38	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
25¾	14⅞	Olin 1	4.3	7	245	23⅞	22	23¼	+ ⅛
33⅛	23	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	35	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
26¼	19	Oneida .92	4.0	5	11	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
13¼	9⅛	Opelika .84	6.9	5	6	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
16¼	13⅞	OranRk 1.56	11.	7	32	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Orange .20	2.4	5	145	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
13⅛	7⅞	OrionC. .30	2.7	7	327	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
23⅛	15⅛	OutMar 1.40	8.1	0	52	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
30½	18¾	OvlettCo 1	4.6	7	24	22	21⅞	21⅞	
18⅛	13	OverhDr .84	4.9	6	20	17½	17¼	17¼	
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.2	5	11	24⅞	24	24	— ¼
34⅞	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.5	7	156	34⅛	33½	33½	— ⅝
22⅞	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.8	8	179	30½	29⅞	30	— ⅛
22⅞	17¼	OwenIll 1.26	5.7	5	191	22½	22¼	22¼	—½
75	60	OwenIl pf4.75	6.9	4		68½	67½	68½	+ ⅝
12¼	8	Oxfrdtn .68	6.4	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
		— P — Q —							
23½	15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.5	10	50	23⅛	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
12¼	0	PNBMf .96e	9.5	5	34	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
32¾	23⅛	PPG 1.84	5.6	7	238	32¼	32½	32⅛	
24⅞	12⅛	PSA		5	125	u25	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅛
13½	11⅛	PacAs 1.28	11.		42	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	382	22¾	22⅞	22½	— ⅛
23⅛	20	PacLtg 2	8.8	6	242	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
53⅞	20½	PacLm 2.20	4.2.14		27	53	52½	52½	— ¼
20¼	17	PhlwTel 1.64	9.0	7	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	19	PacPw 1.92	10.	0	154	19⅛	19¼	19¼	
16	13½	PacTT 1.40	10.	8	186	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
19⅛	10	PacTin 1	5.2	0	4	u19⅛	19	19⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅞	PaineW .44	4.1	5	55	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
16⅛	12¾	PalW pf1.30	9.1		9	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅞	PatmBc 1.20	6.5	4	42	18½	18⅞	18½	
7⅞	3¼	PamIdd .04i			15	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	PenAm		3	879	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
52¾	36½	PenEP 2.10	5.9	7	41	22⅞	52⅛	52⅛	— ¼
24¼	14¼	PeoEf 1.14b	4.7	8	56	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅜
22½	10¼	Pargas 1.08	5.4	10	41	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
35	18⅛	ParkDr s .24	7	11	415	34⅞	34½	34½	+ ¼
31⅝	22½	PorHon 1.20	3.8	0	121	u31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅛	ParkPn s.36	2.3	9	x121	15⅞	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
17⅛	7	PatPH		224	152	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
27½	18⅛	Peabdy .26b	1.1	9	71	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
14	6	Penap		37	24	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
22⅛	13⅞	PenCen			208	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ¼
12	9⅞	PenCn prA			4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	PenCn prB			103	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2⅞	PenDlx			101	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
11½	7½	PennCp n.12	1.2		314	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
38⅞	28	Penney 1.76	5.8	6	525	30¼	30	30⅛	— ⅜
68	51½	PoCo pf4.62	7.7		x2	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
21⅜	18⅛	PoPL 2.04	10.	6	1074	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¼
50¼	42½	PoPL pf4.50	11.		z70	44¼	44	44	+ ⅜
97⅞	81½	PoPL pf8.80	11.		z100	82	d81	81	—2
90	76⅞	PoPL pf8.40	11.		z270	80	78½	78½	—1
106	99	PoPL pf9.24	9.1		z60	101½	101½	101½	
111	100⅛	PoPL pf 11	11.		z170	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
122¾	107½	PoPL pf 13	13.		z180	108	107½	107½	—½
84⅞	72½	PoPL pf 0	11.		z250	75¼	75¼	75¼	—¼
93½	78	PoPL pf8.70	11.		z180	79¾	78	78	—¾
39¼	30½	Pennzl 2.20	6.2	8	94	35¾	34½	35¾	+¾
24⅞	19½	Pennzp pf1.40	7.5		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
48	26⅞	Pennsud 2.20	4.8	9	591	46	45⅞	45½	— ⅝
9⅞	6⅞	Pennz pfB 8	8.7		z70	91½	91⅛	91½	—1
14	9⅛	PeopDr .24	3.8	9	56	19⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	31⅛	PeopGs 2.88	7.8	7	313	37⅞	36⅞	37	— ¼
29⅞	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.1	10	972	27⅞	27⅞	27½	— ½
34½	19⅛	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	449	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
16	7⅞	Perlec		10	86	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
43¼	31⅞	Petrie	4.1	10	34	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
50	37½	Petroin 1.04	3.1 11		28	50	49⅞	49⅞	+ ½
34¾	22⅞	Petroin wi			3	u25	25	25	+ ¼
29	20⅞	PetRs 2.47e	8.9		24	28¼	27⅞	27¾	— ½
26⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75	6.9		36	25⅞	25⅞	25½	— ½
36⅞	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.9 11		744	34½	33⅞	34	— ⅛
30¼	19¼	Phelps 1.20	3.7	9	734	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
17⅞	14¾	PhilEl 1.88	12.	8	42	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
45	38⅞	PhilEl pf4.40	12.		z500	39¼	d38	38	—1⅛
97¼	78¼	PhilEl pf8.75	11.		z200	78¼	78¼	78¼	
86	71½	PhilEl pf7.85	11.		z70	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	—2⅛
104½	94½	PhilEl pf9.52	9.9		z100	96⅛	96	96	—2½
103¼	87¼	PhilEl pf9.50	11.		z480	83	83	88	—2
86⅞	70	PhilEl pf7.88	11.		z160	71	70⅛	71	+ ⅝
80	67	PhilEl pf7.75	11.		z190	67½	67¼	67½	+ ½
30¼	19⅞	PhilSub 1.10	3.9	9	443	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
38⅞	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.5	10	1489	36½	36	36½	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	PhilInd .28	4.4	3	74	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅞	PhilInd pf 1	10.		3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅝
43¼	28⅞	PhilPet 1.40	3.2	8	558	43⅞	42½	42½	— ½
16⅛	9¼	PhilVH .60	4.8	5	34	12½	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.4	5	464	u17¼	16½	17	+ ⅛
22	15⅞	PieNG 1.56a	7.5	5	9	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	
13⅛	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.1	9	281	u13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
44	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.3	8	214	40¼	40	40	
49¾	24⅛	Planer 1.92	3.9 11		201	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	15⅛	PlanrEl	9	x1		20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30½	21⅛	PlmyB 1.20	4.1	8	133	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	18	PlmB pf1.12	4.5		22	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ¼
30⅛	16	Plrhsh 1.20	4.5 18		1130	27¼	26¾	26⅞	—1⅛
9⅛	5	PlanRsc		8	78	6¼	6⅛	6½	— ¼
21½	14½	Plantrn .16	.7	16	241	u22⅞	21¼	21⅞	+1¼
26⅛	10½	Playboy .12	.7	18	339	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
30⅞	17	Pneuma	3.2 11		451	u21¼	29¼	31¼	+1
17⅞	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2 11		400	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
56	26⅛	Polaroid 1	3.5	9	451	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
25⅞	14½	Pndrosa .40	1.8	6	192	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
37⅞	21½	PopTel 1.16	3.4	5	26	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13	Portec .80b	4.4	9	42	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
19¼	15⅛	PortGE 1.70	11.10		204	15⅞	d15	15⅛	+ ⅛
38½	27½	Portch 1.16	3.2	8	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	12⅞	PotmEl 1.34	9.0	7	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
18⅞	11⅛	Shoklee .74	4.3	5	36	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	— ⅜
43⅞	27	Shopell .15	.4	5	x3	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
18½	8½	Shearm .48b	2.9	4	148	17½	16⅞	16⅞	—1⅛
51¼	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.0	8	344	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅜
33⅞	28⅞	ShelT s2.39i	7.6	5	31	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
12⅞	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	103	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20	14¾	ShelG pf1.35	8.0		6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
39	32½	ShelG pf 3	8.1		1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅞	Shrwin		16	99	27	26⅞	26⅞	
14½	17½	SierPac 1.34	9.7	7	44	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	19¼	Signal 1	2.7	7	207	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅛
38	28⅞	Signode 1.72	4.6	7	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
20½	12¼	SimPrec .28	1.9 11		59	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅛	SimsPat .56	5.2 11		484	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
19¼	11⅞	Singer .40	3.4	5	451	17	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	29¼	Singr pf3.50	12.		24	29½	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9½	Skyline .48	4.2 10		122	11⅛	11¼	11½	— ⅛
24⅞	17⅞	SmlnA 1.40	6.7	3	34	21⅞	20½	20¾	— ⅜
64	39	SmithIn 1.12	1.8 12		126	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ¼
49	38¼	SmkIn s1.44	3.0 15		1050	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.5 9		46	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
23½	16½	Smucker 1	4.7 7		17	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.4 12		61	23¾	23¼	23½	
10¾	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.2 21		54	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21½	16½	SouLin s.76i	4.1 8		44	18⅞	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	7¾	SoAlFn			37	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	368	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅞	16¾	SoJerIn 1.74	8.9	9	31	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
55½	26⅛	Souldwn .60	1.0	7	49	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ½
17	9	SoelBk .80	5.3	5	44	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	SoelPS s		5	37	7½	7½	7½	
27⅞	23½	SCalEd 2.72	10. 6		2190	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16	12	SouthCo 1.54	12. 9		783	12½	12¼	12⅜	
19¼	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	8.2	6	26	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
49	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.3	9	240	46½	45½	45⅝	—1½
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.7	6	28	37¼	36⅞	37¼	
47½	41½	SoNE pf3.80	9.4		2	40¼	d40¼	40¼	— ½
37⅞	25	SouPac 2.40	6.9	0	261	35⅞	34⅞	35	
58¼	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	8.0	6	180	54⅞	53½	53½	— ⅞
29⅞	18½	SoUnCo 1.7a	6.1	9	56	29⅛	28½	28⅞	— ⅝
22	25⅛	SouInd .84	2.9 10		135	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ¼
46½	34¼	SouRovl s		25	168	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
26	16⅛	SwtAir s .28	1.1	6	33	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	22¼	SwtBsh 1.24	5.0	7	x17	25	25	25	+ ⅜
24	10⅛	SwtFore .40	1.8	5	273	22½	21⅞	22	+ ¼
13¼	11½	SwtGas n1.10	8.9	9	156	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ½
14⅞	13	SwIPS 1.28	9.8	4	68	13¼	13	13½	+ ½
21¼	10½	Sparton .80	4.0	7	26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	15⅛	SpectPh		16	74	29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	12⅞	SperHul 1	5.8	5	20	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
38	30¼	SperHu pf 3	8.0		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
52⅞	39⅛	Sperry 1.50	3.0	8	500	52	51½	51½	— ⅜
28¼	17	SpringsMl 1.20	6.8	5	30	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
25½	19⅛	SquarD 1.50	6.6	0	185	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
37¼	25½	Squibb 1.88	3.0 14		526	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
15¼	11⅛	StRlle n.70	5.1	7	x20	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	16½	Stalev 1	3.6 17		136	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
28	22⅛	StBrnd 1.48	5.8 10		198	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
32¾	19½	StBPnl .64	2.6 10		117	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
19⅞	13½	StdMotA .64	4.0	6	33	16½	16	16½	— ⅛
62½	41½	StOilCl 2.80	4.8 7		1545	59½	57¼	58	—1⅜
71¼	49⅞	StOInd 3	4.2 8		1384	71¼	70¼	70¼	— ¼
69¾	32½	StOIOh 1.20	1.8 12		360	68½	68	68	— ⅜
12⅞	7½	StPacCo .60	5.7	4	51	10⅛	10½	10½	
19½	12⅞	Standex .75	4.2	7	35	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
34⅞	22¼	StanW 1.24	3.8	8	85	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
22¼	22¼	Starret 1.48	4.8	6	2	31½	31	31	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		12	33	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9⅛	StlMSe 1.85	11.		x62	9⅞	d 9½	9¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	19	StauCh s1.10	4.5	8	187	24¼	24¼	24½	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.0	8	36	4	3⅞	4	
11¼	8½	SterChl .68	6.3	5	25	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
9½	6⅜	SterlBcp .66	8.1	7	15	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
21⅞	14	SterIDg .84	4.8 11		284	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ¼
25½	12⅞	SterndnI .60	2.7	9	22	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅞	StevenJ 1.20b	7.9	4	325	15½	15	15⅛	+ ½
41⅞	26½	StewWo s1.88	5.4	8	136	35¼	34½	35	—1
37⅞	23⅞	StokVC 1.48	5.1	0	57	29⅞	29	29	— ⅜
12⅞	10¼	StokVC pf 1	9.5		z20	10½	10½	10½	
50⅞	37⅞	StoneW 2.75r	6.0	9	56	46⅞	46	46	— ⅜
29⅞	10½	StanCon .60	2.6 10		47	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
20⅞	14⅞	StopShp 1.20	6.7	4	30	18	17½	18	+ ½
23⅞	14⅞	StorTec s		12	549	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
51⅞	26	StorerB 1.30	2.6 12		21	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ¼
16⅛	12½	StrlRll 1.08	7.1 7		19	15⅛	15	15¼	— ⅛
51⅞	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5 10		x72	50⅞	50	50	— ½
4⅞	2¾	SuavSho .20	5.3	8	x25	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

(Continued on Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
52	43	PotEl pf4.50	10.		z20	44	44	44	+1
45½	39	PotEl pf4.04	10.		z600	39⅞	d39¼	39¼	— ⅜
35	21¾	Premier .81	2.4 11		10	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ¼
16	10¾	Preslev s.36i	2.9 4		89	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
19⅞	14¾	PrimeC s		19	212	10⅞	17¼	17⅞	— ½
90¼	72¾	ProctG 3.40	4.4 11		440	77¾	76½	76½	—1½
18⅞	9½	PrdRsh s.54	3.2	9	13	17¼	17	17	
28	18¾	Proler .75b	2.9	5	5	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
18½	15¼	PdvCol 1.60	10.	9	235	18½	18½	18½	
82⅞	69	PSCol pf7.15	9.3		z20	76½	76½	76½	+1½
24⅞	20⅞	PSCol pf2.10	9.7		14	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
27	24	PSInd 2.22	9.6	7	3228	24½	24¼	24½	
39½	35	PSIn pf 3.50	10.		z50	35	d34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
52¾

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
36¾	10½	SubPrG	1.44	4.3	9	196	34¼	32⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
37½	22	SunChm	.60	1.6	6		36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	19½	SunEl	.60	2.5	13	131	24½	23¾	24⅛	— ⅛
70⅝	36¼	SunCo	3	4.5	5	177	67¼	66⅝	67¼	— ¼
73	37½	SunC pf	2.25	3.3		7	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ¼
25	16⅛	Sunbm	1.50	7.0	7	278	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
35⅛	19	Sundstr	1.28	1.4	10	365	u35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¾
65	50	Sunas pf	3.50	4.1		11	u65	63½	66	+ 2½
20⅛	9	SunsM	.40	2.8	13	276	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	SuprVol	.66	3.2	9	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
525	269½	SuprOil	2.80	.5	33	98	u537	526	533½	+ 9½
19⅛	10⅛	SuomiKS	.48	2.6	6	113	19½	18⅝	18⅞	— ½
11	4⅛	Supscp				81	2⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
12¼	7¾	SulrtAR	.92e	9.5	9	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
27	19¼	Swank	1.40a	6.6	6	x336	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24¾	14½	Sybron	1.08	6.1	7	104	17⅞	17½	17¾	— ⅛
— T—T—T —										
17¼	11⅛	TRE s	.84	6.0	7	x116	14½	14	14	— ½
40⅝	33⅛	TPW	2	5.1	7	210	40⅞	39¼	39½	
88	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.0		11	88	88	88	+ 1¾
76	63¾	TRW pr	4.50	5.9		13	u77	75¾	76	+ 2½
32	17½	TolBrd	.76	2.5	16	99	31	30½	30½	— 1
7¼	1¾	Talcoll				175	7⅛	6⅞	7	
15⅛	9⅝	Talley	1	11.	7	95	9¾	d 9½	9½	— ¼
15⅝	10⅛	Talley pf	1	9.9		33	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19½	16½	TomE	1.44	8.3	8	161	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
31½	17⅝	Tandy			8	579	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycrft	n		3	214	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
13⅝	7½	Tappan	.40	3.3	18	54	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅜
16¾	9	Tchncolr	.72	4.7	6	33	15½	15	15¼	+ ½
18⅝	7⅞	Technlcn			14	117	16½	16¼	16⅝	
60½	39	Teltrnx	.64	1.1	13	96	60	58½	58½	—1¾
11¼	4⅝	Telecpr	0.60c		1	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
154½	83¾	Teledn	9.92t	6.8	7	175	150¼	146¾	146¾	—3½
21⅛	8½	Telecrml			36	538	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
8	3⅝	Telex			14	135	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39½	29	Tenneco	2.20	5.8	5	1590	38½	37½	37⅞	— ¼
145	108½	Tennc pf	5.50	3.9		2	142	139½	139½	—1½
28	14½	Teradyn			13	101	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
19⅛	6¾	Tesoro			7	1415	16⅞	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
33⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.15	7.3		106	30½	29¾	29¾	
31	22⅛	Texaco	2.16	7.3	7	2611	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅞
45¾	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.1	9	189	44¾	44½	44½	— ⅛
58	32	TexEst	2.70	4.6	18	93	u58¾	57⅞	58¾	+ ¾
27⅛	24¾	TXET pf	2.40	9.6		8	25	25	25	
25⅞	24⅛	TexGT	s1.46	5.8	8	49	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
34½	16	TexInd	.60	2.6	5	160	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
51½	25⅝	TexCm	1.40	2.1	9	16	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
15⅝	5⅝	TexInt				426	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
51½	25⅝	TexOGs	.64	.9	12	390	u52	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
65	44½	TxPcLd	.45e	.7	28	4	63¼	62⅞	63¼	+ ½
20⅝	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.9	7	293	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
30½	18	Textsgll	1.20	4.1	13	437	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	
50½	35¼	Textpthl	3	6.1		12	50¼	49½	49½	— ½
13½	4¾	Textlnd			2	31	5¼	d 5¼	5¼	— ⅛
33½	23½	Textron	1.80	6.4	6	141	28⅝	28	28	— ¼
37	27	Textr pf	3.08	9.8		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅛	Textr pf	1.40	5.5		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
46	27½	Thiokol	1.55	3.5	8	72	45½	44	44½	—1½
46¾	39¾	ThmBel	1.52	3.4	12	8	45	44¾	44¾	— ½
12⅞	8½	Thomlin	.52b		12	198	u12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
29½	20	ThmJW	1.80	6.4	6	25	28½	27¾	28½	+ ¾
17¼	9½	Thrifty	.60	4.2	11	64	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
39	19¼	Tidewtr	.90	3.1	11	x574	u29½	28⅞	29¼	— ⅜
32⅝	19	Tiger Int	.80	3.2	6	203	25	24⅝	24⅞	
49	35¾	Timkn	1.60	3.5	9	357	46¼	45⅞	46	+ ¼
34¼	26½	Timl pf	81.57	4.5		42	u35	34½	34¾	+ ½
36	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	3.6	8	115	33⅞	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
63½	45	Timkn	3	4.8	7	13	62¼	62	62¼	+ ½
8½	4⅝	TobinP			1	5	5	5	5	— ¼
31	19¼	ToddSh			5	9	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ½
25⅞	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.4	8	95	18½	17¾	17¾	—1¼
24	19	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	77	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20½	TolEd pf	2.36	11.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
24	19¾	TolEd pf	2.21	11.		12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCo			71	129	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	ToolRal	.40b	3.7	7	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo	.88	4.0	7	140	22	21½	22	— ⅜
26⅞	18⅝	ToyPUs	n		12	294	25⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
23	15⅝	Tracor	s.40	1.8	9	263	22½	21½	21¾	— ⅞
23½	17½	Trones	.92	4.6	8	99	20⅞	20	20	— ½
37⅝	27⅞	TranUn	2.36	6.7	7	77	35⅞	35½	35½	
27⅞	13⅞	TW Corp			5	637	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅜
22½	17½	TWCof	2	10.		16	19⅝	19	19½	— ⅛
18	15⅝	TWCof	1.90	12.		41	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
32¾	27¾	TWCof	2.66	8.8		41	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅞	Transm	1.12	5.7	6	420	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	19½	Tranlnc	7.04	10.		15	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
36	16⅝	Transco	1.24	3.6	15	226	34⅞	34⅜	34½	— ¼
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	5.7	9	56	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
79¼	67½	TrGP	s6.65	10.		x100	67	d66½	66½	—1
102	96⅞	TrG pf	10.32	10.		x10	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
18½	12¾	TrnsOh	.40b	2.8	4	1	14½	14½	14½	
26	19¼	Tranwy	1.80	7.4	5	43	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
40⅞	30⅝	Traslrs	2.08	5.3	5	535	39⅞	39	39¾	+ ½
44½	33⅞	Travelrd	2	4.6		2	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ¾
20	16½	TriCont	2.03e	10.		329	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
30½	27	TriCon pf	2.50	9.1		1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
4	2⅝	TriSoM			5	282	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	7½	Trioind	.30r	3.2	7	18	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ½
23⅞	14⅝	TriaPc	.84	3.7	6	48	23⅛	23	23	— ½
13⅛	6⅝	Trico	.18	1.8	18	126	10	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	35⅞	TrinIndn	1.20	3.8	14	96	42½	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅞
17½	14⅝	TucsEP	1.42	9.5	7	486	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
46¼	24½	TCFox	1.40e	3.1	7	196	45½	44¾	45	— ⅛
24½	17	TwinDis	1	4.8	7	4	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
25¼	14⅞	TycoLab	1	4.4	4	103	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.45	2.8	7	10	16	15⅞	15⅞	
46¼	21⅞	Tymshr				17	85	u46½	45½	46⅛	+ 1⅝
— U—U—U —										
42½	33½	UAL	1	4.0	4	445	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
37	16⅝	UGI	1.64	6.1	9	110	27	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
29⅞	25⅞	UGI pf	2.75	11.		x500	26	26	26	— ⅛
20⅝	14	UMC	1.20	8.0	7	28	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				56	3	3⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	16	UNCRes	.50	2.1	7	462	25	24¼	24½	—1⅛
39½	17	UVind	1.8c		7	98	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	10	Unarco	.88	6.6	5	35	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
52½	43⅝	UCmp	2.40	5.2	8	155	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
44½	32⅝	UnCarb	3	6.9	6	576	44½	43¼	43½	— ⅝
13¼	7⅞	UnCamp	.20	1.5		107	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	UnionCo	2d	3.6	7	85	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	13½	UnElec	1.54	11.	7	226	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
49½	39⅞	UnEl pf	4.50	11.		z180	42	41¾	41¾	—7¼
79⅞	72	UnElpfL	8	11.		z40	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅜
28⅞	25⅛	UnEl of	2.72	10.		3	26	26	26	
82½	74	UnEl of	7.44	10.		60	74¾	d73½	74¾	+ ⅛
85	72½	UnElofH	8	11.		1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
39⅝	33	UOilC	s1.30	2.7	9	931	48¾	47¾	47¾	—1
74	50⅝	UPacC	2.30	3.2	10	652	72⅞	72	72	— ⅜
26	17½	UPac pf	4	1.9		2	24½	24½	24½	
8½	4⅞	Univaol				323	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
78½	42	Unival	8	16.		z860	53	51	51½	+ 1⅛
13⅞	7⅝	UnBrnd	.20a	2.0	6	64	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15½	10⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	9.6		3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
50⅝	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	5.8	7	87	29¾	49	49½	— ½
31½	28	UFinCl	2.90	2.9	8	15	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
30⅛	13⅝	UnGrlr	.16	.6	9	107	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
26⅞	21⅞	Uflium	2.68	12.	6	16	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
23⅛	19	Uflium	2.28	12.		z250	19	d18⅞	19	— ⅛
29⅞	12½	Unilind	.90	4.8	6	18	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
18	8¾	Unlnn	.22	1.3	7	53	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
13	11	UJerEl	1.04	8.5	5	76	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
3½	1⅝	UnPkMn				87	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
24	22½	UnRetls	s		5	71	u25¼	24½	25½	+1½
20	14½	USFoS	1.58e	7.9		x18	20¼	20	20½	+ ⅛
21½	20	USFid	2.40	6.2	5	176	39	38½	38½	
39⅞	23½	USGvs	2.40	6.5	5	1143	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
33½	22½	USGs pf	1.80	5.4		91	33¼	33¼	33¼	
16⅝	6¾	USHom	.52	3.4	4	235	15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
10½	6¾	USInd	.64	6.4	6	427	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
16½	12¾	USLeas	.52	3.2	6	22	16½	16	16½	— ⅛
9¾	4⅞	US Rly				37	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
29	18¼	USShoe	1.48	7.1	5	122	21⅛	20⅞	20¾	— ⅞
29½	21½	USSteel	1.60	6.7	6	1426	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
37	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.0	11	31	36⅞	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
45½	35¼	UStech	2.20	5.3	7	445	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
124¼	90	UTch pf	2.2	6.6		3	118½	110½	110½	+1½
61½	49½	UTch s	1.87	6.9		71	55¼	54½	55¼	+ ¾
27½	26½	UTch pf	2.56	9.6		12	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
21½	17¾	UnTel	1.57	7.4	7	399	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
26½	22	UnTel	s1.50	5.9		4	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
20½	12	Unirod	.50	1.8	11	17	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
10½	6¾	Univar	.52	5.7	6	47	9½	9¼	9½	
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	6.1	8	19	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
24½	15⅞	UnLeaf	1.20	5.2	8	41	23⅝	23	23	
53½	20	UniBhn	1.72	3.7	18	293	47½	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅛
28	17	USLIFE	.66	2.5	7	141	26⅝	26	26⅛	
35½	32½	USLIFE	s3.23	10.		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
11½	9	UshtEFd	.96a	9.8		7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19½	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.8	9	99	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
30⅞	26¾	UIPL	pf2.80	10.		18	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅛
24	20¾	UIPL	pf2.04	9.7		2	21	21	21	— ¼
— V—V—V —										
21	16½	VF Co	1.40	7.6	6	23	18½	18½	18½	
37½	14	VSI Cp	.60	1.7	11	159	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
8	4¾	Valevin	.60	5.7	16	90	7½	7	7	— ½
15½	10	ValDrn	.92	6.4	5	38	14⅝	14	14⅝	
25½	11¾	Varian	.40	1.7	28	94	24½	23½	23½	—1⅛
12½	7½	Varo	.20	4.2	8	49	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
36½	26⅛	Veeco	.50	1.5	11	16	36	34	34	—1½
8½	4⅞	Venda				20	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
13½	11½	VestSe	1.36e	11.		13	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
34	16½	Viacom	37	1.0	15	55	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
14¾	11½	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	512	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
92½	84	VaEP	pf8.84	10.		z80	84½	84½	84½	— ½
99¾	84½	VaEP	pf8.60	10.		z320	84½	d83½	84½	
29	25	VaEP	pf2.90	11		13	25¾	25½	25	
84¾	72½	VaEP	pf7.72	10.		z1008	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
82½	68¼	VaEP	pf7.48	10.		z30	72	72	72	
29¾	7¾	Vornado	.60	2.4	38	87	24⅞	24	24½	— ½
15⅝	11⅝	VoicInc	.75	5.2	5	17	14½	14¼	14½	— ½
37¼	26⅝	VulcM	1.60	4.8	7	34	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
— W—W—W —										
41¾	17½	WUI	.80	2.0	12	19	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅜
20½	12	Wabash	.50	3.2	5	20	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
49	43¼	WabRR	pf4.50	10.		z10	45	45	45	+1
21	15½	Wachov	.76	3.8	8	15	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
7½	2½	WheelRiv			73	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34½	19½	WalMrt	.30	.9	15	20	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	23½	Walgrn	1.40	4.6	6	40	30⅝	29¾	30¼	
44½	20⅞	WlkrA	g1.60g		9	10	43¼	43	43	— ½
29½	21¾	WallBus	.84	3.8	8	4	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.60	6.2	5	65	26¼	26	26	— ¼
35⅞	26⅛	WallJnl	.80	5.3	6	156	34½	33¾	33¾	— ½
12⅛	7⅞	WardFd			9	18	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13	7¾	Warnaco	.20r	1.8	5	100	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
29½	24⅛	Wrnc pf	1.50	5.5		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
40¾	21¼	WarnS	1.80	4.6	9	130	39⅛	38¼	38¾	— ¾
42¾	32¾	WrnComs	1	2.4	8	165	41⅝	40⅞	41⅛	— ⅛
27¾	21½	WarnL	1.32	5.8	8	887	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
27½	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	9.4	10	11	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
39	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	4.4	7	20	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
45	30¼	WashW	1.52	6.4		1	39½	39½	39½	—1⅛
23½	20⅝	WshWl	2.88	9.3	7	34	22½	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
27½	22¾	WsteM	.70	1.8	14	297	u38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	+ ½
29¾	15	WatkInd	.40	1.5	18	22	26⅛	26½	26½	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	WayGas	.24	4.7	51	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8	4⅞	WeanUn	.20	2.9	17	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
27⅝	10⅞	WebbD	.20	1.4	14	215	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
28	22⅞	WeisMk	s.80	2.9	9	20	28	27½	27½	
33⅝	25⅛	WellF	1.72	5.7	5	x105	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	WelFM	1.30e	8.1	8	15	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
51½	44¼	WIPP	pf4.50	10.		z1020	45	d43⅝	43⅞	—2⅛
40	31¾	WIPtPe	2.80	8.3	5	45	33¾	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
14	8¾	WslcIT	g.80			51	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
15⅛	7¾	WnAirL	.48	3.6	3	253	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
31	23¾	WAir pf	2	7.8		26	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
35	23	WnBnc	1.64	4.9	6	58	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
48	20⅛	WnCoNA	.40	.8	17	x232	47¾	46¾	47¼	— ⅛
50¼	27⅝	WPocin	1	1.9	6	40	54	53	53½	—1
24⅝	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.0	11	278	20⅞	19¾	19⅞	—1⅛
54	42	WnUn pf	4.60	9.3		9	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ½
61	47	WnUn pf	4.90	9.1		14	54	53	54	+ ½
11½	9¾	WUn dol	1.18	12.		34	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅞	21	WUTl of	2.56	12.		4	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
73	16	WestgEl	.97	4.7	5	717	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	23½	Wstvac	1.50	4.5	8	39	33⅛	33½	33½	
35	22½	Weyerhr	1	2.9	9	859	34½	33⅞	34	— ¼
48¼	36⅝	Wevr	of2.80	5.9		97	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
39⅝	26¼	WheelF	1.20	3.7	8	34	32⅝	32	32⅛	— ⅛
43	29½	WheelF	2	5.4		2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
24¾	9	WheelPit			1	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
54¾	45	WhelPit	pf4	13.		20	46	46	46	+ ½
49½	38½	WhelPit	pf5	13.		120	40	40	40	+ ½
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	4.4	8	118	22	21⅝	22	
27⅝	16¼	WhilC	1.40	5.5	6	278	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
13¾	5⅛	WhiteMt			3	154	6⅛	6⅛	6½	— ½
17½	9⅞	Whittak	.50	3.1	5	316	16⅞	16	16	—1
18⅝	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	6.3	5	139	17	16½	16½	— ½
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt	.44	3.8	14	11	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	14	Williams	1	4.2	19	253	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
13¾	6	WilshrO	.14	1.2	39	263	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
33¾	25½	WinDix	1.68	5.5	9	260	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
5⅛	2½	Winnbgo			138	113	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	WinlerJ	1	11.	11	x37	9½	d 9¼	9¼	
28¾	23⅝	WISEP	2.38	9.5	7	403	25¼	24⅞	25	
104	93	WISE pf	8.90	9.4		z20	95	95	95	
25⅛	19	WisGas	2.04	8.5	6	28	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
28¼	25¼	WisG pf	2.55	9.8		2	26	26	26	— ⅛
21½	17¾	WiscPL	1.84	10.	8	328	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
20½	16¼	WiscPS	1.72	9.0	4	35	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
29¼	18⅛	Witco	1.40	5.0	6	36	27¾	27¼	27¾	
15¾	10	WitIrR	.80	6.4	8	106	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	WolvrW	.36	3.5	5	72	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
24⅞	12½	Womelc	.40	2.6	9	58	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
36⅞	13¾	WoodPr	.68	1.4	18	206	35¼	34	34¾	— ¼
32	17½	Wolwth	1.60	5.4	6	423	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
43	26¾	Wolw	of2.20	5.2		28	43¼	41¾	42	
10⅛	5	WorldAir			4	53	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ¼
76¾	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.3	8	16	74½	73½	73¾	— ¾
19¾	8⅞	Wurlitzr	.48	4.6	9	13	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
19	10⅞	Wstorn	.80	5.6	7	33	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜

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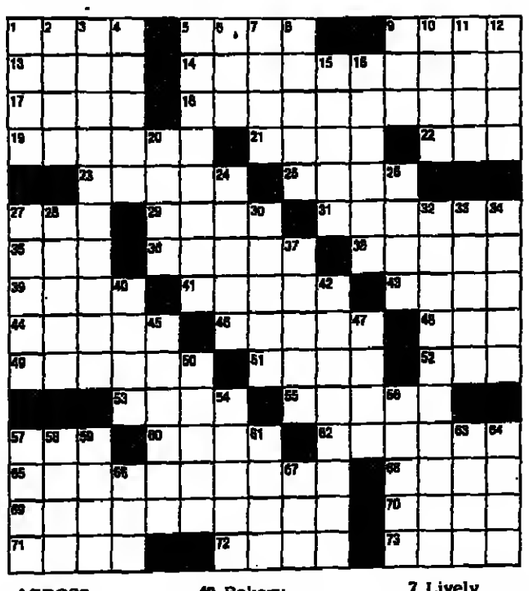
MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div.Ins	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
AAR .44	3.7	7	6	12	12	12	
AAV .20	4.6	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
APS .44	4.8	7	23	9½	9	9¼	+⅜
ATL			20	2⅝	2⅝	2½	—
AVC		4	x47	18	9⅝	10	+⅛
AZL		16	295	u 6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
ACLAf pf .48	9.4		18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
AbrdnR .40b	4.9	6	20	10	9⅞	10	
AcmePr			3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
AcmeU .30	1.8	16	6	16⅛	16½	16½	+⅛
Action			3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
ActionCp .20b	2.6	7	20	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
AdamR .12	.4	15	24	21⅛	21	21½	+½
AdobeO .20	.5	31	182	37⅞	37	37	—⅛
AegisCo			9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
AeroFlo .50e	2.6	4	13	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
Aeronca			7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
AffiCap .10e	1.5	22	1	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
AfflHsp .28	5.1	11	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
AffilPub .80	3.0	9	85	27	27	27	
AfterSix .32	5.8	7	11	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
AirExpr n		12	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
AlekAir .30r	4.4	7	103	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Alotoc .18	1.5	11	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
AlgAir wtO			18	.6⅝	4	6	—½
AlgAir pf 2	9.0		3	33½	33½	33½	-⅛
AllionT .36e	4.8	7	7	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
AlphaIn .15e	.9	13	31	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	-⅜
AlphaIl .32e	1.9	6	11	17	16½	16½	-½
Altec		17	24	1⅛	1	1	
AlterFd .50	2.0	8	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Alcoa pf3.75	9.3		x100	40½	40½	40½	-½
Amdhl .40	1.5	9	180	23	22⅛	22⅛	-1
AmAgro .40	2.8	10	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
AmBlt .12e	1.0	6	10	11⅛	11½	11½	
ABusPd .40	3.4	7	23	12	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
AmCapCp			4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
ACntrl .56	3.4	8	1	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
AGorPd .24	2.3	6	22	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
AIsrael .06e	2.0	2	92	3	3	3	
AMeeA .48	4.1	8	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
AMzeB .48	4.3	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
AMdBld s		16	x53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+½
AMeIn .20	2.4	6	36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
AmPetf 2.20	4.3	7	20	35	34½	34⅝	+⅜
AmPlan Cp			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
APrecs .40	3.9	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅜
ASCIE .84e	.6		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
AmTec .64	7.3	5	25	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
Andreo .32	7.1	10	6	u 4⅛	4½	4½	+⅛
AngloC .20e	1.0	9	191	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
Anthony .40	3.8	4	62	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
ApIOta .16	1.4	12	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
ApldDev		27	147	6⅛	6	6	-⅜
AquiCd g .07			165	38½	36⅝	37⅛	-1⅛
ArrowA .20	2.3	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Arundel .10e	1.2	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
Asamer g .30			920	17⅝	16⅞	17	+⅛
AskinSvc			65	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
AstrEx		18	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
AtlnIn .15e	2.8	7	3	7⅞	7½	7½	-⅛
Atco Ind			68	⅝	⅝	⅝	13-16
AtlsCM .05e	1.7	10	79	3	2⅞	3	+½
AtlasCp wt			14	4⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅜
AudioIr .16	2.7	7	1	6	6	6	
Augat s .40	1.6	16	20	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+⅜
AutoTrn			77	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅛
AutmRad			5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
AutoSw 1.20	3.0	11	18	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+¼
AVEMC .40	4.1	9	42	18	9⅝	9⅝	
Avondl 1.20	6.4	25	3	19	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
Aydin		13	193	18½	17⅝	17⅝	-⅜
BRT			8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Badger .80	4.6	6	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	-⅛
Baker .20	4.1	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Baldor s .20	.9	14	15	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
BaldwS .32a	4.2	17	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
BanFd 1.42e	7.6		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
Bangor wt			22	2	2	2	+⅛
Banister g .30	2.7		108	11⅝	11	11⅛	+⅛
Barclay			6	1½	1½	1½	+⅜
BarcaCp .12	2.7	15	43	4½	4⅛	4½	-⅛
Barnwl .20	1.0		38	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜
BarryR s .16	1.7	18	102	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+⅛
BarthS			35	18	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
Bartons			23	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
BaruchF			41	23	6⅝	6⅝	-½
BnISIA s .40	1.9	5	11	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅛
BnISIB s .40	1.9	5	7	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅜
BergEnt		4	9	.7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
BergnB .24	2.4	7	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
BrdB pf1.15	6.2		18	10½	18⅝	18½	-⅛
Berzin			26	2⅝	2⅝	2½	-⅛
Beverly .12e	1.4	11	422	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅜
BicPen .48	4.6	8	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
BinkM .10	5.2	6	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
Blessng .54	6.2	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Blount .44	3.0	5	14	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
BoltBAp			12	5⅝	5	5	
BoltBer .48	2.8		219	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	-⅜
BowVall s .10			426	34⅝	33½	33½	-1⅛
BowlAn .24	4.7	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
Bowmor			35	16⅝	5⅝	4⅝	-½
BradlBN .24	2.5	8	152	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
Branch .20	4.7	4	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
BrandWf wt			4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅜
Brascan .to	4.4	6	641	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
BreezeCp .57i	5.6	5	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
BristBr .40	2.3	10	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
BroDort .28	5.3	13	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
BrpdySe			1	2	2	2	
BrooksF .60	3.0	9	4	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
BrownCo wt			113	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
BruFA 1.16	3.2	11	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
BruFB 1.16	3.1	12	12	37⅞	37½	37½	-⅛
BrhFpf .40	9.7		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bumslin .60	3.3	9	121	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-½
BK Pel .16	.9	29	155	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	-⅛
BDI		6	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
CHB Fd .571	6.7	6	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
CMI Cp .05e	1.2	6	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
CRS .30	2.4	6	10	12⅝	12½	12½	-⅜
CSE 1.40	6.3	6	3	22½	22⅛	22⅛	-⅛
CapIeA .05e	1.0	2	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
Caldor .50	2.2	8	24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Calcomp		37	68	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅛
CalPIC 2	4.3	7	31	46⅛	45	46⅛	+2
Camco .30	1.1	12	31	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+½
CampnS n		3	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅜
CapCbb g			534	u18⅝	10	16⅝	+⅛
CntrInst g			267	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-1⅛
CdMarc g .40			34	14½	14	14	
CdnMer g			9	19⅝	19	19	—⅛
CdnOcc g .56a			19	u41½	39½	41½	+2½
CdSupO g			186	u144	142½	145⅛	+2⅛
CapHFd .20	5.3	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
Carespa .05e	1.5	7	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
Carnat 1.50	5.5	8	629	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
CaroEn s		9	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
CarrolDv		9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
CastlAM 1b	6.0	5	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
CastFd 2.50e	12.		x2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
Cavitro .10e	.9	87	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
CelluCft		5	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
CentNpf 2.50	11.		x140	32	32	32	—⅜
CentSe .70e	10.		18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
CentS pf 1.25	6.0		x75	21	21	21	—⅛
CryFo .05e	.7	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
Cenvill 1.20	6.5	5	10	18½	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
CertlCp		4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Cetec .12	2.3	9	43	5⅝	5	5⅛	-⅛
ChamnHo			519	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
ChartM s		7	49	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
Chmplst .20	2.9	9	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
ChkTr 1.40a	7.9	72	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
ChlefOil g s			164	27	26	26	—1
ChildWrld		6	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅜
ChipFive			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
CircleK 1.10	5.8	9	56	22	21⅝	21⅝	-
Citation .56	5.7	6	15	18	9⅝	9⅝	
CitBkNJ 2	8.0	5	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
CityGas .92	4.6	9	1	20	20	20	+⅛
Clabir .18	3.7	14	23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Clarm .30e	2.6		2	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
ClarkC .21e	4.1	5	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
Clevite .60	5.0	8	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+½
Clopay .32	3.3	9	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
CohenHat		9	1	4	4	4	—⅛
Colbu .16e	3.2	11	23	5	5	5	—⅛
Colemn .92	4.9	7	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
ColCml		43	174	9⅝	d 9	9	—⅜
Combnc g			191	39	38⅝	38⅝	
ComAll .22	2.2	0	2	23	23	23	
ComAlt .60	2.5	4	23	24⅝	24	24	—⅜
Comdint s		11	169	29⅝	29	29½	+⅛
ComdrCp		17	16	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
Compo s .20	2.1	10	43	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
CompuD		6	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
Comptrnv		9	51	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Conchm .50	4.8	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
ConcrDF			13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Condec .30f	2.5	12b	18	12	11⅝	12	+½
ConnFrim 1.53f	9.7	7	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
ConsCk .90a	2.6	10	5	34½	34⅛	34⅛	-½
Conray .18	3.6	4	7	4½	4½	4½	
ConsOG			332	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	-⅜
ConsRef .60	4.9	9	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
ContMtn			5	9	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
ContTel wt				19	1⅝	1⅝	
ConAin .20e	2.9	8	13	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
ConstJo .20	1.1	20	6	25	24⅝	25	+½
ConsTus .80	4.3	8	5	18⅝	18½	18½	
Contrtid .14e	7.5	9	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-3-16
ContOil s.16		7.49	68	24⅛	23⅝	23½	-⅜
Contpr 1.40	4.2	5	16	33⅝	33	33	—1
CoseAT 1.20	3.8	10	28	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+½
CwCP s.40	5		94	36⅛	35⅛	35½	-⅜
CrawC .20	4.8	7	13	4⅝	4	4⅝	
Crawfn n.28	4.1	3	2	6⅝		6⅝	
CrtcR .36	2.4	39	x129	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
CrysHO s.36	1.5	30	90	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	-1⅛
CubicCp .60	3.6	6	48	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+⅛
CurtCo 1.10b	5.4	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
Cyprus			22	3⅝	2⅛	3⅛	+½
Cyprus pf1.70	11.		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
CCL		7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
DWG .29t	10.	4	2	2⅝	2	2⅝	
Damson			1530	14½	13⅝	13⅝	-⅜
DataGc n			8	23	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
DtaGen .30	1.8	10	176	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+½
DtaMn .25e	1.4	13	133	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
dRose			13	2	2	3	—⅛
dcanstr .24	8.7	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
deLoIos .48	2.9	15	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
dMnD .10e	.4	25	161	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
dWndP .60	4.9	13	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
deanJw		30	119	1½	1⅝	1⅝	-1½
deCpA		4	8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+½
evanGp s		4	x100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
Eglcon		26	34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Eldes			48	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
ElsFab		6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
emeP s			1124	45	43	43⅝	-⅜
emtr pf.88a			54	23⅝	22⅝	23	+⅛
encGas n		0	277	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-⅜
enwy s		4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅜
restUr 1.68	9.5		x4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
rlyNorr		16	19	u12½	12⅝	13½	+1⅛
rFstr .40	5.4	15	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Mlco .09e	7.2	7	84	1 5-16	1⅛	1⅛	
ExpPd 1	3.6	5	6	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	-⅜
erTst .40b	3.8	11	26	10⅝	10⅝	10½	-⅜
vMcIn		154	390	9⅝	9	9⅛	-⅛
xtmer .84	3.3	7	29	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
AC .36	7.2	14	34	5⅝	4⅝	5	-⅛
ECO .24	1.6	12	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
arthRes 1	4.1	9	380	25½	24⅝	24⅝	-⅜

Stock Div.Ins	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
21	16½	EstnCo 3.20	4.7	7	5	18⅝	18	18	—⅛
5⅝	.1⅝	Edmos			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25	15⅝	EDO .60	2.6	18	11	23½	23⅛	23⅝	-⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Ehren .10a	1.0		21	18	9⅝	18	—⅛
6½	3	ElAudD			4	3	3½	3⅝	3½
28⅛	15⅛	Electros 1	4.4	7	23	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—½
37	23⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.6	6	4	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+⅛
16⅝	10	Elsinor n		17	297	11⅛	10½	10⅝	+⅜
9½	6⅝	EmrRd		6	34	9⅝	8½	8½	-½
11⅝	5⅝	EngvRs .24	2.2	24	15	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
10⅝	6	Espey .20e	2.1	15	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
19½	11⅛	EsaRd .57e	3.6	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	EtzLov .20e	2.8	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
31⅝	13	EvansAir .40	2.6	10	54	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	-⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Executive			8	2	4½	4½	
14⅛	6⅝	FPA .40	2.5	2	.15	16	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	FSF Ind .12	2.4		18	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
12	9⅝	FabInd s		4	50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅝	1	FairNab			5	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
8⅛	2½	FairmC .15	2.4	23	23	4⅝	4	4⅝	
18⅝	8⅝	FannyF .55e	2.8	7	15	18⅛	18	18⅛	
12⅝	8½	FarDrg .24b	1.9	9	x2	12½	12½	12½	-⅛
19⅛	14⅛	FedRt 1.40	8.2	18	5	17	17	17	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes			27	321	6⅛	7⅝	8⅛	-½
43	18⅝	Felmn .25	.6	20	6	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	-⅜
7	3⅝	Fidelco			8	19	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
19⅝	12⅛	FinGen .40b	3.2	8	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
18	10⅝	FinGnA .40b	2.8		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
24⅝	17⅝	FtSLSh 1b	4.6	4	x15	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
5⅛	2	Fishmrk			4	3	3	3	
15⅝	10	FischrP .71	0.1	7	69	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	-⅛
21⅛	15⅝	FitchGE 3	10.	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7½	3⅛	Flags			11	4	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	FlanEnl			44	4	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
29	17⅝	FlghtSf s.16	.6	20	141	25⅝	23⅝	25⅛	+⅜
15⅝	7⅛	FlnRck .22e	1.5	9	72	15⅝	14⅝	15	
29	9⅛	FlowGen			18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16	10⅛	Flowers .44	4.0	7	59	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+½
22⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ s			14	23	20⅝	20⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Foodrm .50	8.5	4	19	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
10⅝	6	FootaM .45e	4.3	12	42	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
37½	20	Foote pf2.20	6.1		10	36⅝	36	36⅛	+1⅛
69	56	FordCan g5a			x220	61	60	61	+½
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC .10	.6	18	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
11⅛	3⅛	ForestLab			24	11⅛	11	11⅛	
11	4⅛	FrankInRt .84e	5.4	9	37	u11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Franks .34	3.7	6	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅛	3⅝	FriendFr			288	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13	8	Frionds .40	4.5	3	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	-½
8⅝	5⅝	Frischs .20b	4.3	5	9	7	7	7	
15⅝	9⅛	FrontA .20b	1.6	6	38	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
7⅛	4	FrontA wt			7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅜
3	1⅛	GIExpt		13	14	2½	2½	2½	-⅛
6½	3	GIT			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
9	4⅝	GRI .30	6.3	7	x8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1⅛	GTI			10	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	Galaxy .06i	1.8	4	27	6	5⅝	6	
13	5⅝	Garan .60	6.5	5	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Garland			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	15	GatLjel .40b	1.6	11	162	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	-⅜
3⅛	2⅝	Gaylrd .05e	1.9	2	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
3⅝	1	Gaynor		7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
26	18⅝	GelmSc n		20	56	22⅝	22	22½	-⅛
18⅛	4⅛	GenExp			201	6	5⅝	6	
5⅛	2½	GenHous		4	67	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	GenIsco		9	17	4½	4⅛	4½	-⅛
7⅛	4⅛	GenDr .10r	2.1	7	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41	12⅝	GenSco .20	.5	35	75	38⅝	37⅛	38	+⅜
19⅝	15⅝	GiantF s 1	5.4	6	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
13½	7⅝	GntYell g.60e			143	12⅛	12	12	
14⅛	5	Gleason .10	.7	27	91	u15⅛	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr 1.20	3.7	7	121	32½	32⅛	32⅛	-⅛
32⅝	16⅝	Glenmr .88b	2.8	8	19	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Globeln .70	6.9	12	61	10⅛	10	10⅛	-⅜
11⅛	7⅛	Glosser .44	4.6	4	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	1	Glover			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3	Gldblatt			14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	13⅝	GldNugt .08i	.5	37	107	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅜
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield			285	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1½	GoodLS			15	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅜	Gorich wt			52	.2	1⅝	2	
26	19	GormR 1.20a	5.0	8	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
14⅝	8½	GouldT 1.20	8.7	8	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
10½	6⅛	GrahMf .38	3.8	17	6	8	8	8	—⅛
13⅛	7⅛	GrandAu .33e	2.9	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
15⅝	9⅝	GrndCt .50	4.8	7	x76	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
15⅝	8⅝	GrangrA		T15	16	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
11⅝	5⅝	GbMnd		4	26	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
16⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP		80	309	16⅛	15⅝	16	
37½	18⅝	GtLkCh .32	.9	16	58	37	36⅛	37	—⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Greenmn		18	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
11	6⅛	GREIT .40	3.8	19	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
25⅛	16⅝	GrossT 1.44	6.1

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



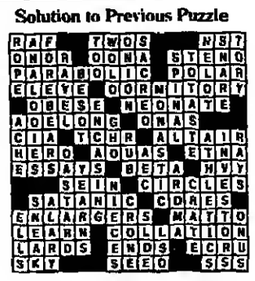
ACROSS

1 Deli salad
5 Carpentry tool
9 Sbun some sustenance for slimness
13 Pit
14 Self-interest
17 Biblical brother
18 What a non sequitur lacks
19 Breed of cattle
21 Mercury's comprises 88 days
22 Kobe coin
23 Out of bed
25 Plumlike fruit
27 Word with hood or kind
29 Where landlubbers need new legs
31 —— *peanuts*
35 Do arithmetic
38 Rinses
38 Frank record
39 Desolate
41 *Not unlawful*
43 Skater's thrilling maneuver
44 Zodiac sign
46 Supple
48 "—— rhinestone cowboy . . ."
49 *Bakery* supplies
51 Farsighted fellow
52 Barcelona bigwig
53 Face-powder ingredient
55 English poet and clergyman: 1573-1631
57 Travelogue prop
60 Food for carnivores
62 Put up
65 *Make angry*
68 A king of Israel
69 Propeller wash
70 Water carrier
71 Olympian
72 "Desire Under the ——"
73 Corse et Miquelon

DOWN

1 Food fish
2 Lung part
3 Old *Dominion* city
4 Whip marks
5 Avenger's goal
6 "Lizzie Borden took an ——"
7 Lively
8 Fountain and Rose
9 English river
10 Tourist havens
11 *Behold!*
12 High schooler
15 Telephone parts
16 Encroachment
20 And *others*: Abbr.
24 Take great pleasure in
26 Lamb who wrote about a pig
27 —— Archipelago
28 Worship
30 *Protection*
32 Of stuffing and mounting
33 Italian's secluded retreat
34 Thomas, the poet
37 Located
40 Love ——
42 Some of Euclid's *discoveries*
45 Collectors' items
47 Water bird
50 Menace for motorists
54 Soissons square
56 Ruth's in-law
57 Engage, as gears
58 Spindle
59 Poker bolding
61 Asian weight
63 Canal that needed Clinton's clout
64 Repeats tiresomely
66 Belgian town near Liège
67 Dundee headwear

Solution to Previous Puzzle

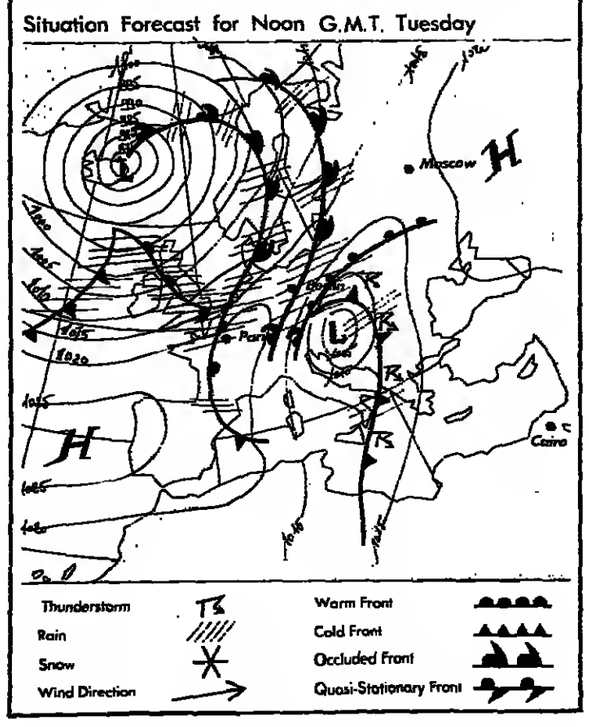


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	19	66	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Fair	MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	30	86	Fair	MILAN	15	59	Rain
ATHENS	31	88	Fair	MONTREAL	7	45	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	15	59	Overcast
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46	Rain
BERLIN	13	55	Cloudy	NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	Rain	NICE	21	70	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	30	86	Misty	OSLO	14	57	Fair
BUDAPEST	18	64	Overcast	PARIS	12	54	Misty
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	7	45	Rain
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Overcast	ROME	19	66	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Fair	SOFIA	27	81	Overcast
DUBLIN	13	55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Overcast
EDINBURGH	12	54	Overcast	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	16	61	Rain	TEL AVIV	29	84	Misty
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy	TOKYO	19	66	Rain
GENEVA	10	68	Rain	TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	Cloudy	VIENNA	11	54	Rain
HOUSTON	29	84	Fair	WARSAW	14	57	Misty
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair	WASHINGTON	17	63	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Fair				
LONDON	16	61	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



2 in London Pose as Businessmen, Take Away $1.5 Million in Jewels

LONDON, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — Two bowler-hatted thieves posing as London businessmen today walked out of a jewelery shop with £750,000 ($1.5 million) worth of gems.

The two men, with upper-class accents and wearing pin-striped suits, knocked at the locked door of the shop in London's Hyde Park Hotel and were admitted by jeweler John Aoderson and his wife.

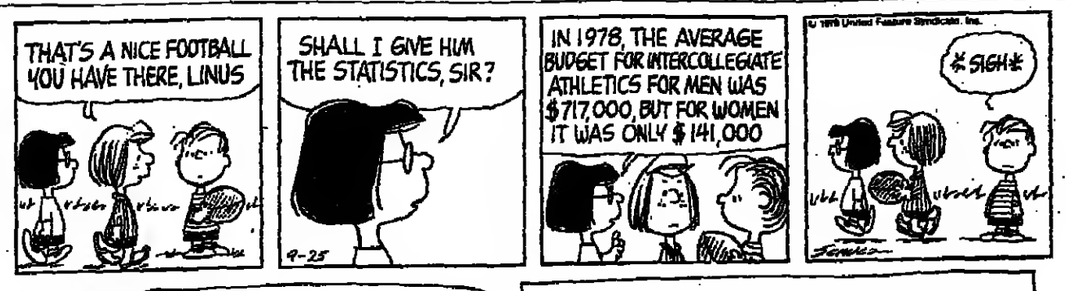
"They took these men for potential clients," a detective inspector said.

The thieves then produced hand guns and tied up Mr. and Mrs. Anderson before scooping up about 200 items, including rings, sapphire bracelets and diamonds, from a safe into their brief cases.

Despite their cunning, the thieves were anything but cool.

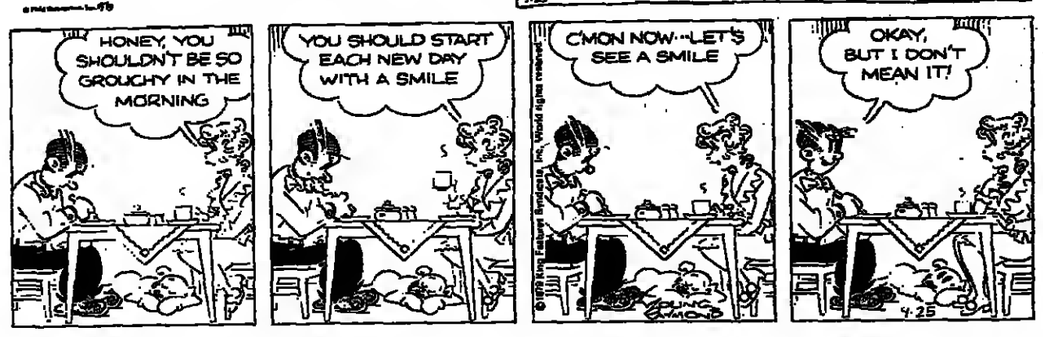
"They were shaking with fear," Mr. Anderson said.

PEANUTS



B.C.

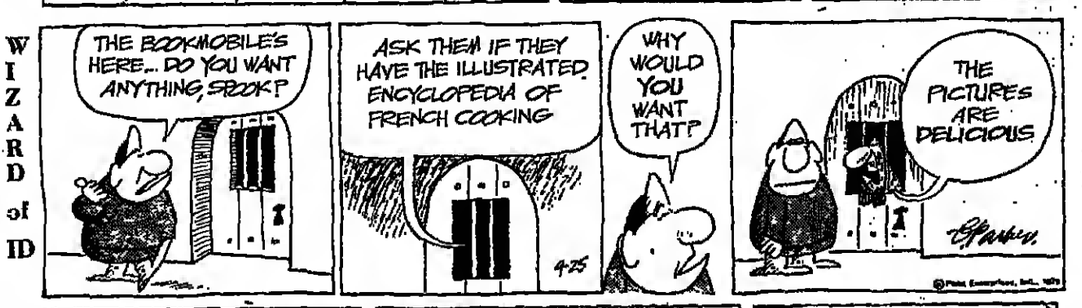
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

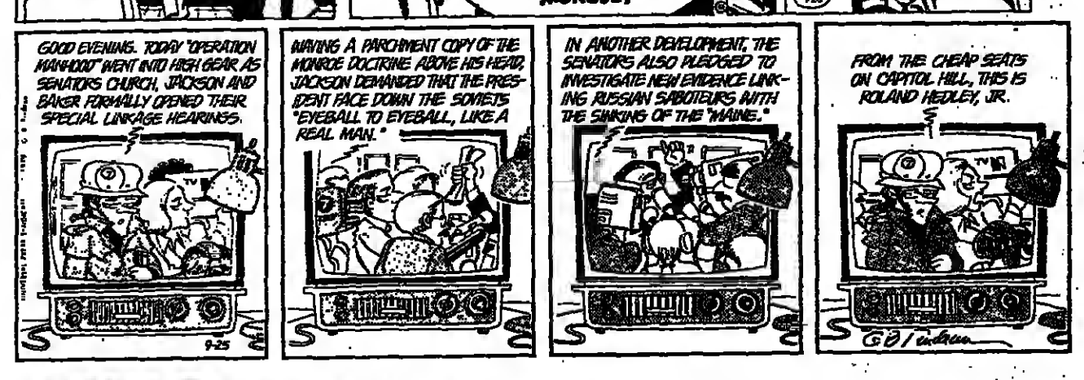
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIEPE

KAWOE

WUCREF

PHOONC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) !"

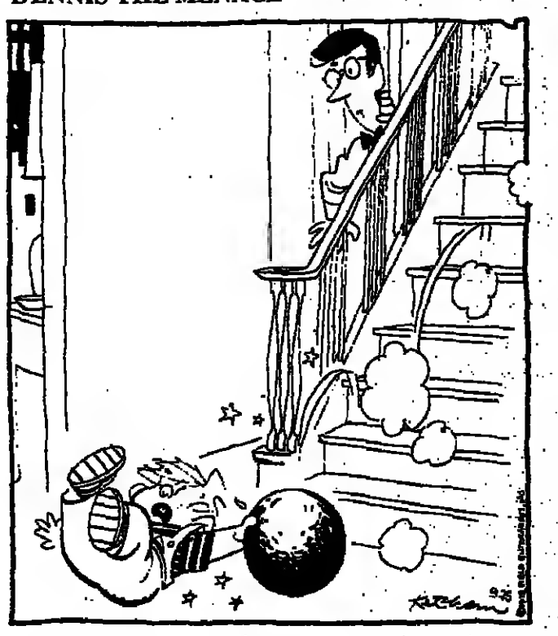
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: THICK APRON ORPHAN FINISH

Answer: What resulted when a couple who were engaged in a long-distance romance exchanged pictures by mail—A PHOTO FINISH

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DIDN'T BRING YOUR OL' BOWLIN' BALL DOWNSTAIRS... IT BRUNG ME!"

BOOKS

PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR

A Background to Freud, Kafka, Einstein and Their World

By Frederic Grunfeld. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. Illustrated. 347 pp. $15.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE "world" of Freud, Kafka and Einstein was Austria and Germany before, during and after World War I, until the Nazis decided that Viennese and Weimar culture was a bad idea and burned the culture and gassed many of the people who had made that culture possible. Kafka, of course, was born in Prague, but he wrote in German. Kafka, in fact, almost alone among the dozens of brilliant Jews portrayed in Frederic Grunfeld's fascinating "collective biography," "Prophets Without Honor," worried about writing in German, as if he were "someone writing his last will and testament, just before he hangs himself." The others thought they were citizens of more than a language.

Who were the others in what Grunfeld calls "the most exciting epoch in German intellectual history?" Where to begin? Besides the big three, we can mention Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Offenbach, Mahler and Schoenberg. Or Max Reinhardt, Max Ophuls, Otto Klemperer, Bruno Walter, Peter Lorre, Josef von Sternberg, Ernst Lubitsch, Billy Wilder and Fritz Lang. Or Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Else Lasker-Schueler and Franz Boas. Or Rosa Luxemburg, Kurt Eisner, Gustav Landauer, Walter Rathenau, Max Horkheimer, Herbert Marcuse and Ernst Cassirer.

And we have only begun. Arthur Schnitzler, Ferdinand Bruckner, Karl Kraus, Walter Benjamin, Kurt Tucholsky, Franz Werfel, Nelly Sachs, Kurt Weill, Karl Mannheim, Hermann Broch, John von Neumann and Bruno Bettelheim are also to be mentioned. They were all Jews, whether or not for the convenience of the state or in the prospect of an academic appointment or as the result of an "assimilationist" family upbringing they converted to Protestantism or Roman Catholicism, or just didn't think about it. "I am nothing but literature and can and want to be nothing else," said Kafka.

Grunfeld — a former editor of Horizon magazine and the author of books on Berlin, the social history of Nazism and, astonishingly, the guitar — is not trying to be profound. That is, he doesn't want to compete with his subjects; he wants us to listen to them. His several generalizations do not obtrude. His Jews, like the creative gentiles who also made that culture possible, rebelled against a monolithic German education. They had the advantage, if it can be ultimately characterized as such, of a built-in sense of "otherness," helped along by traumatic experiences of anti-Semitism; they were prepared to dispute received wisdom, to thrive on contention, to be alone on frontiers of thought.

"A book," said Kafka, "must be an ax for the frozen sea in us."

Or an idea. "Prophets Without Honor" is a peculiar and moving achievement because it puts faces and feet on ideas. A pile of graphical sketches and perfect dotes adds up to an elegy for ations of intelligentsia who be that if Heine, after all a Jew written the greatest romantic in the German language, his dren would somehow be s "the ancient wheel of the sun swastika. They would lear Broch finally learned, the "u preheensible and unutterable: the word beyond speech."

We are introduced to Doeblin, the sadly neglected ist who read books "the way a 'reads' wood." We visit Ernst in a prison where swallows allowed to nest, because their ing might comfort the prisone learn how despicably the Sw their border behaved toward man-Jewish refugees. We advised — and one of the odd sures of this book is, in its d sions, Grunfeld's curiosity — famous writers tend to die in zerland: Georg Buechner, R Maria Rilke, James Joyce, Th Mann, Erich Maria Rema Stefan George, Hermann H Robert Musil.

Freud psychoanalyzed Mah a single day, the Freud who ha parently no use for music. The opera with which he was acqua was the Oedipal "Don Giova As a child, Freud's family gave the only private room in the h for his studies. A sister of his musical talent played the piano door; the sound so distracted that he insisted that the pian removed. "No other piano was allowed in Freud's household the rest of his life."

On the other Freudian h when he finally got permissic leave Vienna in June, 1938, the stapo forced him to sign a ce cate declaring that he had well-treated by the authorities did so, adding a sentence o own, "I can heartily recommen Gestapo to anyone."

Jung, on the third hand, is qu on "Aryan" versus "Jewish" chology.

Listen to Erich Muehsam o rigidities of Communist-author an thinking: "Bismarxism." template Kafka as a clerk in th fices of the Workers Acciden surance Institute for the King of Bohemia, in Prague; Einste the age of 25 producing his work as a clerk in the patent c at Bern, and Schoenberg as a derpaid clerk in a small Vi bank. The wheel of the sun aimed at their necks.

Some of those who knew were no final solutions sur Hitler's. Were they to return fred Polgar thought not, bec "Those who had accidentally caped being killed had to their peace with those who had dentally failed to kill them."

John Leonard is on the staff o New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Trus

IN almost all sports and recreations players compete against their relative equals: experts compete against experts, and beginners against beginners. But bridge is to some extent an exception. In many tournament events anyone can compete, and a player who has just learned the game can find himself playing a few deals against a world champion. This can also happen when players are thrown together by circumstances.

On the diagramed deal, three players were quite inexperienced. North-South are due for bidding problems after an opening bid from East. South is likely to drive to game, but no game can be made against best defense. Four spades can be defeated by repeated heart leads, and five clubs fails provided East is careful to hold up his spade ace so that the jack does not become an entry to the dummy. A good score for North-South would be to reach a club part-score and make 10 tricks. In practice they did better than that, in a quite remarkable way.

South doubled the opening bid of one heart, and attempted to show a powerful hand on the next round by bidding two hearts. Unfortunately this was beyond North's prehension, and the bidding e prematurely.

In two hearts it would seem down one is the obvious There are six sure losers: fo trumps, and one in each black s

One might expect West to le trump, but he was slightly conf by the fact that both East South had bid hearts. So he se for the diamond deuce, fourth of his longest suit.

South won and laid down king of spades. East took that returned a diamond.

South won again and took next three tricks with the s jack, the spade queen and th maining high diamond. A club thrown from dummy and the tion was now this:

NORTH
♠4
♡J543
♢—
♣A6

WEST
♠—
♡763
♢10
♣K52

EAST
♠—
♡KQ1098
♢—
♣Q7

SOUTH
♠—
♡A
♢9
♣AJ1084

South played his last diam and threw a club from the dum There was now no way to pre the heart jack from scoring eighth trick for the declarer. B funny thing happened.

East had the eight of heart poised to overtrump the dur and it fell out of his hand befor could retrieve it. He decided he had more than enough of this de-rol so he banged down the of hearts. South won and was to trump a club in the dum When South led the last spade had to ruff and give him the jac hearts. Making three.

NORTH
♠J432
♡J543
♢97
♣965

WEST(D)
♠75
♡763
♢10532
♣K52

EAST
♠A109
♡KQ1098
♢J64
♣Q7

SOUTH
♠KQ8
♡A
♢AKQ8
♣AJ1084

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid ding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1♡	Dbl.
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond two.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

ucs Top Rams, 21-6; orton Rallies Broncos

n Agency Dispatches

Fla., Sept. 24 — The Buccaneers scored three in the second period lay — two on passes by ms and one on a run by — to beat the Los Ange- 1-6, for their fourth suc- ional Football League

passed 15 yards to Lar- for one touchdown and tight end Jimmy Giles Bell's touchdown came burst over the center of

les took the early lead acker Jim Youngblood Williams pass in the and ran 31 yards for the Corral, who was short a pair of 47-yard field ts, also missed the extra

les blew an early oppor- Pat Thomas recovered od's fumble on the sec- the game at the Tampa defense held the Rams yards, forcing a punt. completed only 5 of 20 made his completions 01 yards and the two Tampa Bay rushed for nd the defense held the 0 yards rushing and 76 g. The loss dropped the

s 37, Seahawks 34

, veteran Craig Morton bench to lead a third- in which he threw three passes in less than three rally the Denver Bron- 34 victory over the Seat- s.

er trailing, 34-10, Mor- ed into action with 9:20 ird period to relieve an e Norris Weese. Mor- ed 11 of 15 passes for ring the drive.

who won the starting job from Morton dur- bition season, was suc- 6 of 11 passes for 94 he was benched.

hrew touchdown passes 35 yards to Dave Stud- Moses and Rick Up- within a 2:33 span. The dard, an offensive tack- ined up in the tight end llowed key first down 20, 21 and 17 yards in ive.

nd rolled to a comfort- halftime lead on the two 5-yard scoring an Doornink and Efren d goals of 28 and 22

awks opened the wild r by scoring two touch- Jim Zorn hitting Sam with a 13-yard touch- d Sherman Smith run- into the end zone.

hins 31, Bears 16

Larry Csonka scored lowns to power the un- Dolphins to a 31-16 the Chicago Bears.

ar-old Csonka, who re- Miami after four unpro- rs with the defunct ball League and the Giants, scored on runs 1 yards.

hins trailed, 6-3, at the half but took control immediately after the opening kickoff, driving 67 yards in seven plays and scoring on a 3-yard off tackle run by Delvin Williams.

The four second-half touchdowns were the result of sustained drives of 67, 81, 70 and 25 yards. All four were led by quarterback Don Strock, playing for Bob Griese, who was sidelined with a minor hamstring injury.

Chicago, which had two field goals in the first half, added a meaningless touchdown with 52 seconds to play after Bob Avellini replaced starter Vince Evans at quarterback. The Bears drove 75 yards in 10 plays and Willie McClendon scored on a short run.

Eagles 17, Giants 13

At East Rutherford, N.J., Ron Jaworski passed for two touchdowns, including a 53-yarder to Wilbert Montgomery, to carry the Philadelphia Eagles to a 17-13 victory over the winless New York Giants.

Jaworski also threw an 11-yard touchdown pass to Keith Krepfle and Tony Franklin added a 28-yard field goal in the second half.

Montgomery, who rushed for 1,220 yards in his second season last year, carried 29 times for 126 yards and repeatedly gained additional yardage with second effort.

The Giants, 0-4 and averaging only 11 points a game, were limited to Joe Danelo's field goals of 22 and 42 yards in the first half and Randy Dean's 6-yard scoring run late in the final period. Dean, starting for the battered Joe Pisarcik, was more effective running than passing.

The Giants' final drive of the game was stopped when John Sciarra intercepted Dean's pass at the Philadelphia eight with 2:02 left to play.

Saints 30, 49ers 21

At San Francisco, Archie Manning passed for two touchdowns and Tony Galbreath scored two on 1-yard plunges to give the New Orleans Saints their first victory of the season, a 30-21 triumph over the winless San Francisco 49ers.

Manning, who completed 20 of 28 passes for 355 yards, hit Wes Chandler from 5 yards out in the second period and then passed 3 yards to Larry Hardy in the third. The Saints' offense picked up a team-record 514 yards on combined running and passing.

Galbreath's scores capped marches of 65 and 85 yards and Garo Yepremian set an NFL record for consecutive field goals at 17 when he kicked an 18-yarder to conclude the New Orleans scoring. Yepremian hit his previous field goals last year with Miami.

The 49ers scored twice to take a 14-13 halftime lead by capitalizing on a pair of turnovers deep in New Orleans territory and a missed extra point by Yepremian.

Oilers 30, Bengals 27

At Cincinnati, Toni Fritsch's 29-yard field goal attempt hit the left upright and bounced through the goal posts to give the Houston Oilers a 30-27 overtime victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

The winning kick came with 33 seconds left in overtime after Cincinnati's kicker, Chris Bahr, tied the game, 27-27, with a 55-yard field goal late in the final quarter. Bahr missed a chance to win the game in overtime when a 32-yard attempt went wide.

Rookie quarterback Jack Thompson, starting in place of the injured Ken Anderson, led the Bengals to an early 24-0 lead and later rallied Cincinnati after Houston came from behind.

For the Oilers, quarterback Dan Pastorini threw a 35-yard touchdown pass to Kenny Burrough and a 24-yarder to Mike Barber. Earl Campbell scored on an 8-yard run and Fritsch added 43- and 47-yard field goals.

Pete Johnson twice slammed across from the 1-yard line for Cincinnati touchdowns, rookie Charles Alexander ran 2 yards for another score and Bahr had field goals of 52 and 55 yards.

Redskins 17, Cardinals 7

At St. Louis, linebacker Don Hover recovered a fumble in the end zone for a touchdown, Buddy Hardeman scored on a pass and Mark Moseley kicked a 47-yard field goal to lead the Washington Redskins to a 17-7 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The victory by the Redskins was their sixth in seven games over the error-prone Cardinals, who wasted a 306-yard passing performance by Jim Hart.

Hover, the Redskins' middle linebacker, fell on a bouncing ball in the Cardinals' end zone after Ottis Anderson was hit following a pass reception on the game's second play.

Washington offset Hart's passing by sacking him three times for losses totaling 27 yards. Additional Redskin fumble recoveries consisted of two by Mike Murphy and one by Karl Lorch, each deep in Washington territory.

Chiefs 35, Raiders 7

At Kansas City, Art Still turned in four quarterback sacks, Gary Barbaro ran 70 yards with a Ken Stabler interception and J.T. Smith returned a punt 88 yards as the Kansas City Chiefs defeated the Oakland Raiders, 35-7.

Stabler, who passed for almost 350 yards the week before against Seattle, managed only 91 yards against the Chiefs' defense before he was replaced by Jim Plunkett with six minutes remaining.

Plunkett's one yard touchdown pass to Derrick Jensen with 3:33 left prevented the Raiders from suffering their first shutout since 1966, but the loss plunged their record to 1-3, their worst start since 1964.

The Chiefs, directed by rookie quarterback Steve Fuller, marched 70 yards to take a 7-0 lead on their first possession, with Fuller hitting Steve Gaunty on a 19-yard scoring strike.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	4	0	0	1.000	96	45
New England	3	1	0	.750	114	54
Buffalo	2	2	0	.500	123	91
NY Jets	1	3	0	.250	87	137
Baltimore	0	4	0	.000	49	72
Central	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	1.000	95	54
Cleveland	3	0	0	1.000	65	56
Houston	3	1	0	.750	86	98
Cincinnati	0	4	0	.000	65	111
West	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Diego	1	3	0	.250	111	72
Denver	3	1	0	.750	76	64
Kansas City	2	2	0	.500	79	54
Seattle	1	3	0	.250	67	99
Oakland	1	3	0	.250	51	109

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	3	0	0	1.000	67	54
Washington	3	1	0	.750	98	40
Philadelphia	3	1	0	.750	76	58
St. Louis	1	3	0	.250	76	77
NY Giants	0	4	0	.000	44	94
Central	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Tampa Bay	4	0	0	1.000	102	58
Minnesota	2	2	0	.500	74	96
Chicago	2	2	0	.500	68	65
Detroit	1	3	0	.250	74	112
Green Bay	1	3	0	.250	62	73
West	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Atlanta	2	2	0	.500	94	88
Los Angeles	2	2	0	.500	63	78
New Orleans	1	3	0	.250	97	115
San Francisco	0	4	0	.000	00	106

Sunday's Results

Detroit 34, Atlanta 23
Pittsburgh 17, Baltimore 13
Minnesota 27, Green Bay 21 (ot)
Buffalo 46, New York Jets 31
New England 37, San Diego 21
Houston 30, Cincinnati 27 (ot)
Kansas City 35, Oakland 7
Washington 17, St. Louis 7
Miami 31, Chicago 16
Tampa Bay 21, Los Angeles 6
New Orleans 30, San Francisco 21
Philadelphia 17, New York Giants 13
Denver 37, Seattle 34

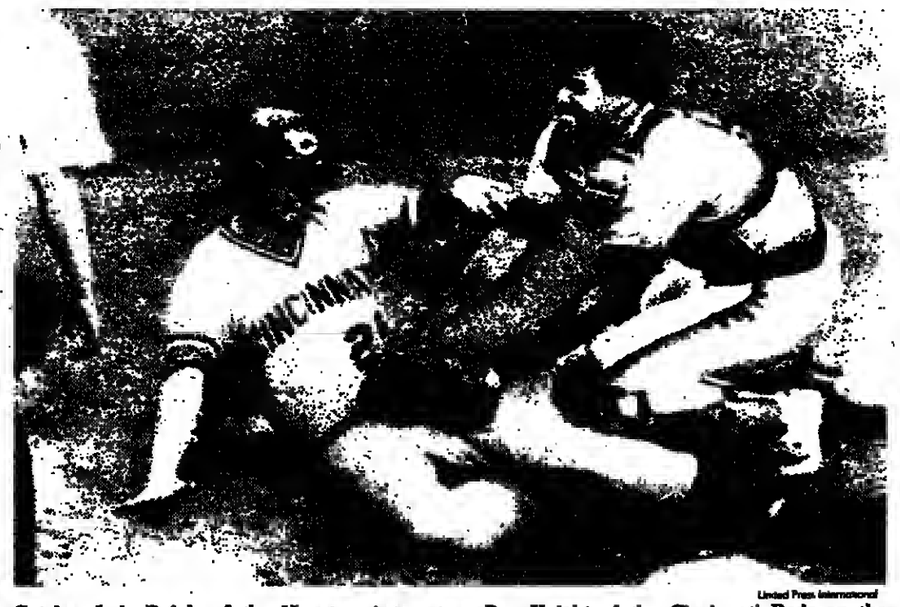
Monday's Game

Dallas at Cleveland

Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
[illegible]	8	3	0	16	226	169
S	4	1	1	11	228	190
4	6	0	0	8	147	202
2	9	0	0	4	154	259
West						
9	0	2		20	360	133
8	2	1		17	279	196
7	3	0		14	214	168
3	0	0		6	200	248
0	11	0		0	181	316

Monday's Result
Toronto 25
Today's Results
Milan 27
[illegible] 23
[illegible] 3



United Press International

Catcher Luis Pujols of the Houston Astros tags Ray Knight of the Cincinnati Reds on the controversial play that allowed the Reds to continue their rally and win the game.

Reds Beat Astros, Lead by 1½

Umpire's Call Sustains Rally

HOUSTON, Sept.24 (AP) — The Cincinnati Reds combined a two-run triple by Dave Collins and a controversial call at home plate to produce a five-run fourth inning here yesterday and defeat Houston, 7-1, to stretch their National League West lead to 1½ games over the Astros.

The Astros, who take their pennant hopes on the road for the final seven games of the season, left nine runners stranded — including a bases-loaded situation in the fourth inning. Cincinnati closes out the regular season with six home games.

In Cincinnati's big inning, Ray Knight attempted to score from second on a single to right field with two out. Plate umpire Joe West ruled catcher Luis Pujols bobbled the ball on an attempted tag, disallowing what would have been the third out of the inning.

Collins then tripled to the right-field wall, scoring two more runs, and Collins also scored on the play when Rafael Landestoy's throw to the plate dribbled a few feet to Pujols' right. Collins narrowly beat the tlnoging, diving tag by the catcher.

Cardinals 7, Mets 4

At New York, Lou Brock set the all-time career stolen base record and Tony Scott hit a sacrifice fly in *the 10th inning* to break a tie as the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the New York Mets, 7-4.

In the fifth, Brock walked with one out and St. Louis behind, 4-2. On the first pitch to Keith Hernandez, Brock stole second. When catcher John Stearns' throw was wild, Brock continued to third on the error and then scored when center fielder Joel Yungblood bobbled the ball.

Brock's stolen base was his 21st this season and raised his career total to 935, erasing the all-time mark set by Billy Hamilton in a career that began in 1888 and ended in 1901. Hamilton's record was set under rules that credited stolen bases for a variety of advances that were not counted as stolen bases after a rule change in 1898.

Dodgers 5, Padres 2

At San Diego, pitcher Steve Mura's throwing error on a sacrifice bunt by Derrel Thomas in the eighth inning brought in the winning run as Los Angeles defeated San Diego, 5-2.

Giants 2, Braves 1

At Atlanta, Mike Ivie's 26th home run of the season tied the score in the eighth and Roger Metzger added a run-scoring single to give San Francisco a 2-1 victory over Atlanta.

Interim Manager Named by Cubs

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Joe Amalfitano, third-base coach of the Chicago Cubs, today was named to manage the team for the rest of the season. Amalfitano replaces Herman Franks, who is retiring.

Franks, 65, was in the final stages of completing his third year as Cubs manager. In 1977, the club finished fourth in the National League Eastern Division. Last season, the Cubs were third are now are in fifth place, entering the final week of play.

Amalfitano, 45, has never managed in the major leagues and was hired as a coach by the Cubs in 1978. He previously coached with the Giants, San Diego Padres and earlier with the Cubs.

College Football

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (UPI) — How the United Press International ten 28 college football teams fared last weekend:

1. So. Calif. (3-0) defeated Minnesota 48-14.
2. Alabama (2-0) defeated Baylor 45-0.
3. Oklahoma (2-0) defeated Tulsa 49-13.
4. Texas (1-0) defeated Iowa St. 17-9.
5. Notre Dame (1-1) lost to Purdue 28-22.
6. Penn St. (1-1) lost to Texas A&M 27-14.
7. Nebraska (2-0) defeated Iowa 24-21.
8. Michigan St. (3-0) defeated Miami (O.) 24-21.
9. Houston (2-0) was idle.
10. Washington (3-0) defeated Oregon 21-17.
11. Missouri (3-0) defeated Mississippi 33-7.
12. Michigan (2-1) defeated Kansas 28-7.
13. Pittsburgh (1-1) lost to North Carolina 17-7.
14. Florida State (3-0) defeated Miami (Fla.) 40-23.
15. Ohio St. (3-0) defeated Washington St. 45-29.
16. Arkansas (2-0) defeated Oklahoma St. 27-7.
17. LSU (2-0) defeated Rice 47-3.
18. UCLA (2-1) defeated Wisconsin 37-12.
19. Brigham Young (2-0) was idle.
20. N. Carolina St. (3-0) defeated West Virginia 38-14.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	93	60	.608	—
Pittsburgh	93	61	.604	½
St. Louis	83	71	.539	10½
Philadelphia	81	75	.519	13½
Chicago	78	77	.503	16
New York	56	98	.364	37½
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	88	68	.564	—
Houston	86	69	.555	1½
Los Angeles	76	80	.487	12
San Francisco	69	87	.442	19
San Diego	65	91	.417	23
Atlanta	61	92	.399	25½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Baltimore	100	54	.649	—
Milwaukee	91	64	.587	9½
Boston	87	67	.565	13
New York	83	71	.539	17
Detroit	83	72	.532	18
Cleveland	79	76	.510	21½
Toronto	52	104	.333	49
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	85	71	.545	—
Kansas City	82	74	.526	3
Minnesota	81	75	.519	4
Texas	78	78	.500	7
Chicago	68	86	.442	16
Seattle	65	91	.417	20
Oakland	53	103	.340	32

x-clinched division title

Pennant Races

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	93	60	.608	—
Pittsburgh	93	61	.604	½

Games Remaining:

MONTREAL (9) — HOME (3): Philadelphia (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30. AWAY (6): at Pittsburgh (4) Sept. 24 (2), 25, 26; at Atlanta (2) Sept. 27 (r).

PITTSBURGH (8) — HOME (8): Montreal (4) Sept. 24 (2), 25, 26; Chicago (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30; St. Louis (1), to be scheduled (if necessary).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	88	68	.564	—
Houston	86	69	.555	1½

Games Remaining:

CINCINNATI (6) — HOME (6): San Diego (3) Sept. 25, 26, 27; Atlanta (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30.

HOUSTON (7) — AWAY (7): at Atlanta (4) Sept. 24 (r), 25, 26; at Los Angeles (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	85	71	.545	—
Kansas City	82	74	.526	3

Games Remaining:

CALIFORNIA (6) — HOME (3): Kansas City (3) Sept. 24, 25, 26. AWAY (3): at Texas (3) Sept. 29, 29, 30.

KANSAS CITY (6) — HOME (3): Oakland (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30. AWAY (3): at California (3) Sept. 24, 25, 26.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
ATLANTA HAWKS—Cut Keith Herron, forward, and Dedrick Rattiner, center.
NEW JERSEY NETS—Released Gary Brokaw, Tony Smith and Art Collins, guards, and Doug Jamison, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
DETROIT LIONS—Signed Dennis Franks, center. Waived Ernie Jackson, defensive back.
MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Waived Phil Wise, safety. Claimed Terry LeCount, wide reciever, on waivers.

Expos, Pirates Near Showdown

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24 (AP) — The Montreal Expos, leading the National League East, prepared for a showdown with second-place Pittsburgh by crushing the Philadelphia Phillies, 7-4, here yesterday with a 15-hit attack and a complete game from Bill Lee.

"It keeps us a half-game up," said catcher Gary Carter after Lee picked up his 16th victory. "Our fate is in our hands," added Carter. "That's the way it should be."

Montreal, which retained its half-game lead, meets the Pirates in a twi-night doubleheader in Pittsburgh today. The teams play single games tomorrow and Wednesday.

"The season could be riding on that series," said Carter.

"We need at least a split," said Andre Dawson, who had a pair of home runs and a single to back Lee.

The only bright spot for the Phillies was that Pete Rose got a single in the fifth inning and extended his hitting streak to 21 games, equalling the major league high this season. He has 199 hits for the season, one short of a major league record 10th 200-hit season.

Pirates 6, Cubs 0

At Chicago, Jim Bibby pitched a three-hitter and Willie Stargell's two-run double was the big hit in a five-run second inning as the Pirates registered a 6-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Bibby (11-4) struck out seven and walked one. It was the right-hander's first shutout and third complete game in 16 starts. The only hits he allowed were Larry Biittner's first-inning single, a two-out double by Mick Kelleher in the third and Steve Ontiveros' leadoff single in the eighth.

The Pirates opened a 1-0 lead in the first on John Milner's RBI single. In the second, 11 Pirates came to the plate with Ed Ott leading off with a single. Phil Garner and Bibby followed with singles to give the Pirates a 2-0 lead and Omar Moreno's grounder was misplayed by Ontiveros, loading the bases. Tim Foli's sacrifice fly scored Ott and after a walk to Dave Parker, Stargell doubled home two runs.

Fleming Beats McEnroe

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Peter Fleming upset top-seeded John McEnroe, 6-4, 6-4, here yesterday to capture the Jack Kramer Open tennis tournament in a match marred by several protests by McEnroe over line calls.

Magic Number 4 As Angels, Royals Open Key Series

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 24 (UPI) — Dave Frost pitched a six-hitter and Carney Lansford hit a three-run homer here yesterday to give the California Angels a 6-1 victory over the Texas Rangers and reduce to four their magic number for clinching the American League West title.

The second-place Kansas City Royals, trailing the Angels by three games, travel to Anaheim to begin a three-game series with the Angels tonight.

Lansford's home run capped a six-run fifth inning. Frost (16-9) struck out five and walked none in his 12th complete game.

The Angels were held to one hit through four innings by Ferguson Jenkins (15-14) but the first five California batters in the fifth hit safely.

Royals 4, A's 2

In Oakland, Calif., George Brett led off the fourth inning with a home run and Kansas City added three unearned runs to keep their *title hopes alive* with a 4-2 victory over the Oakland A's.

Brett led off the fourth by reaching A's starter Steve McCatty (11-11) for his 23d home run of the season. With one out, Pete LaCock singled and Amos Otis doubled. After Al Cowens popped up, Frank White hit a grounder through third baseman Wayne Gross' legs as LaCock and Otis scored. Willie Wilson later drove in White with a single for the Royals' final run.

The game marked Oakland's final home appearance of the season. It attracted 2,583 fans to bring the A's season total to 306,763, their lowest attendance in 12 years in Oakland.

Brewers 8, Twins 7

In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas, the American League home run leader, hit a three-run shot in the first inning and Don Money's sixth-inning pinch single scored the go-ahead run, leading Milwaukee to an 8-7 victory over Minnesota.

Red Sox 2, Tigers 1
Tigers 3, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Ron LeFlore led off the 10th inning with a walk, stole his sixth base of the afternoon and scored on Champ Summers' single to give Detroit a 3-2 victory and a split of a doubleheader with Boston. Boston won the first game, 2-1, as Dennis Eckersley snapped a personal five-game losing streak by outdueling Milt Wilcox for his 17th victory.

Yankees 7, Blue Jays 5

In Toronto, Tommy John recorded the second 20-victory season of his career as New York beat Toronto, 7-5. John (20-9) allowed six hits, struck out one and walked none before getting relief help in the ninth from Rich Gossage. John was 20-7 in 1977 with Los Angeles of the National League.

Mariners 4, White Sox 3

In Seattle, Tom Paciorek drove in four runs as Seattle closed out its 1979 home season with a club-record 65 victories, beating Chicago, 4-3.

Indians 4, Orioles 3
Orioles 3, Indians 1

In Baltimore, Mike Flanagan pitched a two-hitter for his 23d victory, enabling Baltimore to score a 3-1 decision over Cleveland for its 100th triumph of the season and a split of a doubleheader. Dave Rosello's one-out double off Dennis Martinez scored Wayne Cage with the winning run in the eighth inning to give Cleveland a 4-3 victory in the opener.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 002 140 000—7 11 1
Toronto 100 013 000—5 6 3
John, Gossage (9) and Narron; Huffman, Jefferson (5) and Cerone. W—John, 20-9. L—Huffman, 6-17.

First Game
Detroit 000 000 100—1 9 0
Boston 000 001 01x—2 5 0
Wilcox and Wockenfuss; Eckersley and Allenson, O'Berry (9). W—Eckersley, 17-10. L—Wilcox, 12-9.

Second Game
Detroit 001 100 000 1—3 7 0
Boston 001 010 000 0—2 5 1
(10 innings)
Petry, Lopez (9) and Parrish; Torrez and O'Berry. W—Lopez, 10-4. L—Torrez, 15-13. HR—Boston, Evans (21).

First Game
Cleveland 000 100 210—4 11 0
Baltimore 000 210 000—3 7 1
Barker, V.Cruz (7), Monge (7) and Hassey; D.Martinez, Stanhouse (9) and Skaggs. W—Monge, 11-9. L—D.Martinez, 15-16. HRs—Cleveland, C.Johnson (18). Baltimore, Kelly (8).

Second Game
Cleveland 000 000 100—1 2 0
Baltimore 011 001 00x—3 10 1
Spillner and Alexander; Flanagan, Stanhouse (9) and Dempsey. W—Flanagan, 23-8. L—Spillner, 8-5.

Texas 000 000 100—1 6 1
California 000 060 00x—6 6 0
Jenkins, Rasich (5), Darwin (5) and Sundberg; Frost and Downing. W—Frost, 16-9. L—Jenkins, 15-14. HR—California, Lansford (18).

Minnesota 002 014 000—7 16 3
Milwaukee 304 001 00x—8 11 0
Goltz, Redfern (3), D.Jackson (6), Bocsik (6) and Wynegar; Caldwell, Replogle (6), Augustine (6) and Moore. W—Augustine, 8-6. L—Redfern, 7-3. HR—Milwaukee, Thomas (44).

Kansas City 000 400 000—4 9 0
Oakland 010 001 000—2 5 2
Pattin, Martin (8), Hrabosky (9), Quisenberry (9) and Porter; McCatty and Essian. W—Pattin, 5-2. L—McCatty, 11-11. HRs—Kansas City, Brett (23). Oakland, Reverine (19).

Chicago 100 001 100—3 9 1
Seattle 010 133 00x—8 8 2
Wortham, Scarbery (5), Burns (6), Rondon (6), Farmer (8) and Colbern; Honeycutt and Cox. W—Honeycutt, 11-11. L—Wortham, 14-13. HRs—Chicago, Morrison (12). Seattle, Stein (7), Paciorek (6).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 120 102 100—7 15 0
Philadelphia 000 022 000—4 9 1
Lee and Carter; Espinosa, Bird (3), Eastwick (6), Saucier (7) and Moreland. W—Lee, 16-10. L—Espinosa, 14-12. HRs—Montreal, Dawson 2 (25). Saucier (6). Philadelphia, McBride (12).

Pittsburgh 150 000 000—6 10 0
Chicago 000 000 000—0 3 0
Bibby and Ott; Reuschel, Geisel (2), Caudill (7) and Foote, Blackwell (8). W—Bibby, 11-4. L—Reuschel, 18-11.

Cincinnati 010 500 100—7 12 2
Houston 010 000 000—1 9 2
Pastore and Bench; Ruhle, Niemann (4), Andujar (5), Dixon (7), LaCorte (7) and Pulois. W—Pastore, 5-7. L—Ruhle, 2-5. HR—Cincinnati, Foster (28).

St. Louis 100 110 100 3—7 5 1
New York 202 300 000 0—4 7 3
(10 innings)
Urrea, Bruno (4), L. McEnaney (8), Littell (9) and Simmons; Berenguer, Glynn (7), Hassler (7), Allen (10) and Stearns. W—Littell, 9-3. L—Hassler, 4-5. HR—St. Louis, Simmons (26).

San Francisco 000 000 020—2 7 2
Atlanta 010 000 060—1 7 1
Whitson, Minton (7) and Littlefield; Sadek (7); Matuto, Garber (8) and Nolan. W—Minton, 4-3. L—Matuto, 8-10. HR—San Francisco, Ivie (26).

Los Angeles 000 000 221—5 10 2
San Diego 001 000 100—2 7 3
Reuss, LaGrow (7), Beckwith (8), Sutton (9) and Yeager; Rasmussen, Mura (8), Lollar (8), M.Lee (9) and Kendall. Tenace (8). W—LaGrow, 5-1. L—Mura, 4-4. HRs—Los Angeles, Thomasson (13), Yeager (12).

e New Joe Louis' Seeks Half a Title

y Red Smith

RK, Sept. 24 (NYT) — Tate detached Duane n his intellect in one February, he was asked ed to do with his life. "I just like Joe Louis," he ng the young, healthy the peak of his powers. spect, Tate has already t wish, although this nly temporary. Young as undefeated until he d by Max Schmeling in ar as a professional fist v in his third year as a undefeated and will re- il Oct. 20, at least. That ctoria, South Africa he his chin and his record oetzee, a dental techni- hannesburg.

er will be an undefeated half-champion of the ing the World Boxing s seal of approval. Lar- the half-champion or- e World Boxing Coun- eated also and plans to status quo through Fri- gement with Earnie as Vegas.

ck a Long Way

t learned to walk on his here has been only one en two unbeaten fight- ally valid claims to the t championship met in On March 8, 1971, fans illion to theaters show- circuit television of Joe pping Muhammad Ali lon as the one and only

are public interest could o a similar fever by a e-half-champions, espe- cially if one of them was Coetzee, for this would make for international competition with racial, political and social implications.

However, Bob Arum promotes shows starring Tate and Coetzee, Don King calls the shots for Holmes and Shavers, and one promoter would sooner have water in his ears than cut the other in on a $20-million enterprise. Until avarice overcomes malice, neither half-champion will be made whole.

Meanwhile Tate strives to emulate Louis, whom he doesn't really resemble. He is three inches taller than Joe and about 30 pounds heavier. (He weighed 229½ for the Bobick bout and 233 when he stopped Kaffie Knoetze last June.) He doesn't punch as fast as the young Louis but he does have something of Joe's power; his 18 victories include 14 knockouts.

Like Louis, Tate is a baseball fan but Joe rooted for the Detroit Tigers and John favors the New York Yankees. He wears a Yankee cap around Johannesburg and in his living-and-training quarters in suburban Bryanston. No doubt he will wear the cap when he throws out the first ball opening the 75th season of the Transvaal Baseball Association next Sunday in a new stadium.

Tate has worked hard at learning his trade since Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba stopped him in the 1976 Olympics. The house in Bryanston has a tennis court that has been converted to a gym shaded by a striped awning. Tate has sparred as many as 15 rounds in a single session and added another 15 rounds of shadow boxing, bag punching, rope skipping and calesthenics.

He plays one-on-one basketball with sparmates, an exercise his trainer, Don Marshall, considers an aid to muscular coordination. Marshall used to be trainer for baseball teams in the Minnesota farm system.

Besides Tate and Marshall, the camp staff includes Ace Miller, Tate's manager; Dr. Jay Handelsman, a big, bald native of the Brownsville section of Brooklyn who moved to Knoxville because his son teaches romance languages at the University of Tennessee, and Davenet Sengani, a young South African known as Odd Jobs because that's what he does.

No Mush in the Mouth

Handelsman is the chef, masseur and resident seer. As chef, he is introducing Tennessee fried chicken and corn muffins to South African palates. As seer, he sees three ways that Tate could lose the fight — he could be struck by lightning, he could have a heart attack, he could be hit by falling aircraft.

Tate fights out of Knoxville now but he was born in Arkansas. The family was poor and the father deserted when John was a toddler. John had little opportunity for formal schooling. Much of his education comes from movies.

Though he doesn't smoke, he has been going around with the butt of a cigar clenched between his teeth. He took that up after seeing a film starring Clint Eastwood. Watching the movie, "Rocky," he was attracted by the mastiff that accompanied Sylvester Stallone in the picture.

Tate now has two mastiffs, Tish, who is eight months old, and Big Red, four months. They slept in his bed until Ace Miller arrived.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Selling the MESS To Congressmen

WASHINGTON — The Senate always feels it's doing its job when it votes more money for defense. But when it thinks of defense it imagines the funds will be used for some exotic weapon that the Russians don't have. What Congress doesn't like to do is appropriate money for simple things like boots, barracks and tents.

Buchwald

The Pentagon budget people are wise to what turns Capitol Hill on, so when they go up to ask for money for the mundane items that every armed service needs to survive, they disguise the requests as new weapons systems that will send the senators into orgasms of joy.

Col. Plutter was sent up last week to get an appropriation for new mess halls that the U.S. Army desperately needed. He knew he was in trouble if he asked for mess hall money because the Senate Armed Services subcommittee he was appearing in front of is only interested in new electronic hardware that can knock Moscow (or Havana) off the face of the map.

So instead of asking for funds for mess halls, Col. Plutter told the subcommittee the Army wanted to build 1,000 new MESS-112 All-Weather Launch Pad Silos.

* * *

He unveiled a large drawing of the new weapon on his easel. The senators studied it with interest.

Then one of them said, "It looks like a mess hall to me."

"Yes, sir," Col. Plutter said. "The configuration of the silo is quite similar to a mess hall, which makes detection of it from the air very difficult for the Russians.

"The module was designed in a rectangular solid-state complex to evade lethal enemy attacks."

"Do the Russians have anything like it?" another senator asked.

"To our knowledge, sir, they are now working on a BORSHT-514 Silu which has twice the seating capacity of the MESS-112, but lacks the microwave oven throw-weight system."

"Don't evade the question, colonel. Will we have parity or superiority if we go ahead with your weapon?"

"It is my opinion, sir, that if we don't go ahead on the MESS-112 immediately, our Army could starve to death."

* * *

"Tell us more about it, colonel."

"All right. As you can see back here is what looks like a kitchen. This is the control center which feeds the passive integrated fuel supply into this section of the terminal which our people have dubbed the MESS line. The fuel is then transferred into aluminum software and moved by specially trained personnel through the line over to what appears to be tables, but are in effect armored air-to-ground missile shelters."

"When does the damn thing go off?" a senator said impatiently.

The colonel replied, "When the SPAM guidance system locks into the BORSHT-514 the roof opens and then it's goodbye Minsk, Pinsk and Kiev."

"Well done, colonel," the chairman of the subcommittee said. "What do you estimate each MESS-112 will cost?"

"About $1 million per unit, sir, not counting the Cuisinart."

"Cuisinart?"

"That's our code name for the magnet, electronic, back-burner range."

"Colonel, you can tell your superiors as far as this committee is concerned you will get full authorization for 1,000 MESS-112s, and more if you need them. We don't approve the SALT-2 treaty unless we have them in our arsenal."

"Thank you, gentlemen. The U.S. Army has hungered for this weapon for a long time."

High Tide in Venice

VENICE, Sept 24 (UPI) — A tidal surge flooded historic Piazza San Marco and other low-lying areas of this lagoon resort today in the first "high water" of the season. Gondoliers took advantage of the tide to ferry pedestrians across the piazza.

Arman

'I guess I'm a neo-realist, because I work with the real object.'

By Jeffrey Robinson

VENCE, France (IHT) — He summers on the Riviera, but he is an American now and home is New York's Soho. The city so turned him on when he first went there in 1961, a renegade from the so-called School of Nice, that he decided right away New York was where he had to be.

He had read about the sleeping beauty mood of Dadaist Paris, but when he went to New York he found it there instead. He moved into the Chelsea Hotel and spent seven years living there with Oldenburg, Warhol, Rauschenberg and Lichtenstein. And while those years were a time of great insecurity for him, they were also a time of artistic stimulation, and now he says that moving to New York and living there and finally becoming an American was the luckiest thing he ever did.

"I guess I'm the only French artist of my generation to make it in the United States. Perhaps I'm also the only European artist of my generation to live there as an American citizen. There are other Europeans, like David Hockney, who have big reputations in the States, but they just come to eat and run back to Europe."

Name Change

Born in Nice in 1928, his name was Armand Pierre Fernandez. As a kid he decided that Van Gogh had the right idea about only signing his work Vincent, so he called himself Arman. For a Paris show 20 years ago, the poster was printed without the final "d" on his name.

"I like it that way even better. I've legally changed by name. It was complicated in America because I'd get registered mail addressed to Arman and when the postman wanted to know if I was he, all I could do was to prove that I was Mr. Fernandez. It all got so silly that when I became an American in 1972, I also got a new name. I didn't see anything wrong with most of my old name, so I legally changed myself into Armand Pierre Arman. It's made life much easier."

His youthful years in this part of the world were hectic. At the age of 6, through a series of curious circumstances, he was sent to an all-girl school where he remained for six years. He went through another six-year period getting expelled from several schools, before managing to stay in an art school for three years. When he finally got thrown out of there, he went to the Ecole du Louvre in Paris for two years. Then he went in search of himself and the world, becoming a professional judo instructor, a student of Zen Buddhism, a scuba fisherman.

He started to refocus on art by the mid-1950s, and now his work is in some of the world's more important museums: the Pompidou Center in Paris, the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan in New York, the National Gallery in Berlin, the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, the Stedelijk in Amsterdam, the Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago, and the Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden in Washington, D.C. His one-man shows are booked a year and more in advance. The next one opens Oct. 9 at Andre Emerich in New York. Most of the dozen and a half sculptures plus the 20 or so etchings and lithographs he does every year are sold well before he actually does the work.

"Unfortunately, it is economically an enviable position for any artist to be in, but the other side of the coin is not something I particularly like. As soon as there are 20 people all taking a slice of the pie, all wanting you to do things for them, all having a financial interest in the way you spend your time, you don't have time to do what you like. The business side of art can be very painful. I'd rather spend my time working, or playing Go." (He imported a Go master from Japan this summer to help sharpen his game. He is now rated First Kyu and the next step is First Dan and because he wants that very badly, he works at Go two or three hours a day.)

Like many sculptors, he started as a painter. "I was forever copying the great masters." He found himself influenced by Poliakoff and Pollock and somehow that led him away from portraits into something he calls, "Rubber stamp paintings. I'd take rubber stamps, ink them and use them to form impressions on paper." After rubber stamps he tried objects like light bulbs, and that awakened in him a fascination for the objects themselves. It brought him to sculpture.

"I've been called a Pop artist, but the term isn't exactly right. Pop artists redo the object. Warhol repainted a soup can. Jasper Johns made them in bronze. I guess I'm a neo-realist because I work with the real object. It's a school that began to happen after the war as the Western world found itself overflowing with objects — lamps, televisions, cars."

He takes the object and explores the various worlds of it. One of Arman's better known "objects" is the violin. He has used them in several different ways: breaking them up and putting them back together again to loosely recreate the violin's original form, or burning a violin and mounting the pieces in plexiglass to show the new form the violin takes. "Frankly there are many people who only know me for the work I did with violins. I think the violin period lasted too long."

These days he works with hundreds of different objects, making accumulations — that is bringing together vast numbers of a single kind of object, like cogwheels, shoe trees, wrenches, paint tubes, cameras, brushes, saxophones, toy guns. He welds them or glues them or nails them or envelopes them in plexiglass to form a new object, something synergistic.

One Statement

"I guess if I had to define it, my statement is a combination between the accumulation and the all over. I believe that an artist has only one statement. This is not to say that he will only have one success. No, it means that he has basically one theme. There may be many variations on the theme, but if you look seriously at the bulk of his work, you should be able to find one thread through it all. A second statement for an artist is like a second youth. You may go in search of it, but it isn't going to be found."

Understanding this, he believes, is important for any serious artist. "If you're humble enough to accept yourself as you are and not lose yourself in vain escapes, well then, that's perhaps the time of the masterpieces."

Maybe that is one of the reasons that he fills the titles of his work with puns. An accumulation of 100 track shoes lined up is "Photo Finish." An accumulation of rubber stamps which all read "Accumulation" is called "Accumulation." Stacked teapots are "Four O'Clock Pyramid." Sauce boats welded together make "Gravy Armada." A few years ago he planted 30 pianos in his garden in Vence and explained it away by saying, "Some people grow roses. I was growing pianos." But to that he adds:

"You know, it would be so boring if I couldn't look toward the fun side of my work. As far as I'm concerned, anyone who takes himself too seriously, even an artist or especially an artist, is in bad trouble."

Alain Ezra

Arman with "Stegosaurus Wrenchus."

PEOPLE: Vlasova Gets Flowers On Bolshoi Performa

Ludmila Vlasova, a second-string soloist until the defection of her dancer husband, Alexander Godunov, made her a celebrity, gave her first Bolshoi Ballet performance in Moscow since her return from New York. The audience reacted tepidly to the production of "Love for Love," based on Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," but Miss Vlasova seemed to be singled out for special attention. During the curtain calls, she received more bouquets of flowers than anyone else, even though she did not have the main female role. Later, Western correspondents were taken to the stage door to talk with her. Miss Vlasova said she had had no word from her husband, but she had a message for him. "Tell him I love him very much," she said. "I would very much like to hear from him." . . . Meanwhile, two former Bolshoi artists, Leonid and Valentina Koslov, who defected to the United States Sept. 16 in Los Angeles quietly flew to New York during the weekend and will audition for the American Ballet Theater later this week, a Los Angeles radio station reported. Mike Greywitt of KNX said the Koslovs commissioned an agent in New York soon after they were granted political asylum. The couple, who have not appeared in public since their defection, rehearsed for their audition last week in a Los Angeles theater.

* * *

James Bean, a high school senior from Throndike, Maine, was wearing traditionally male clothing to play on a traditionally female team until the local school directors got wind of it. Now he's going to have to wear a skirt, or a kilt, like the girls who make up the rest of the Mount View High School varsity field hockey team. Bean dislikes the attention that followed the school board's decision this week. "What I wear isn't important," Bean said. "I just want to be left alone and play hockey. "It was inevitable that a boy would try out for field hockey, sooner or later. I just happened to be the one," he added. Coach Margaret Prior said normally she would not accept a senior who as a first-year player on the hockey team. But she "didn't want a hassle" over sex discrimination charges.

* * *

There have been more bizarre reports, perhaps, but few can top this one. A Paris-based Arabic-language magazine says that the Israeli defense minister, Ezer Weizman, plans to settle with his famil exandria, Egypt, when he The magazine Al-Watan A says it has it on good author an agreement of some sort h reached between Weizman Egyptian president, Anwar Weizman, who served in Eg the British Royal Air Force World War II, supposedly enter business in Alexandr promote Egyptian-Israeli n from there. In Washing spokesman for the Israeli E dismissed the magazine story that — a story.

* * *

Michele Blin-Sarde, associ fessor in the French departi Georgetown University's Sc Languages in Washington, h awarded the French Ac Prix de L'Academie Fr (Fondation Jouvenel) for he "Colette, Libre et Entrave biography was also chosen a the season's best books Grand Jury des Lettres an Blin-Sarde was a finalist Grand Prix de la Critiq terraire.

* * *

The wife of singer Marvi has filed for divorce in Los asking for a division of that the couple acquired w ing together before they we ried. Janis Gaye claims in that she was a driving forc establishing Gaye's career singing partner, Tammy died of a brain tumor. She share of property that inc $2.5 million home in Hidde Calif., as well as property Tahoe, Jamaica and R Calif., and a speedboat, a ca iser and several cars. Her comes under the Californ preme Court's Lee Marvin d under which couples who gether can litigate on pro they separate.

* * *

When he holds a press conf he's likely to discuss lenses stops with attending news graphers. That's one reaso Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn favorite U.S. presidential a among news photographers. avid amateur photographer, reportedly is cooperativ friendly with harried came President Carter's White Ho the other hand, has had run-i ly with news photographers o amount and type of covera the president will permit.

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